The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* , *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muswellbrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in*

PARRAMATTA STEAMER

NATIVE.

FROM Sydney at half-past Nine, A.M., and Five P.M. From Parramatta at Seven A. M. and Two P.M. Fares, much lower than any other Boat.

Kellick's Wharf, next to the Hunter River Steam Company's Wharf. 7401

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. COMMERCIAL WHARF.

FROM

SYDNEY:	PARRAMATTA:
Nine A. M.	Half-past seven A.M.
Twelve, noon,	Twelve, noon,
Half-past four P.M.	Half-past four P.M.
SUNDAYS,	
Nine A. M.	Half-past four P.M.

Fares moderate.

Every facility given for the storeage and delivery of Wool and other freight. Apply at Parramatta, on board the *Experiment*—at Sydney, to

7336 JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.

THE STEAM SHIP *JAMES WATT*, John Taggart, Commander, will again leave Sydney for Hobart Town, on or about the 8th December, at the same low rate of fares and freights; and will call at Wollongong and Kiama to land passengers.

	£	s.	d.
Fares—Cabin, to Hobart Town, including provisions	8	0	0
Ditto—Fore cabin, ditto ditto	4	0	0
Steward's fees, cabin, 3s.			
Ditto, fore cabin, 2s.			
Sydney to Wollongong—			
Cabin, exclusive of provisions	0	15	0
Fore cabin, ditto ditto	0	7	6
Sydney to Kiama—			
Cabin, exclusive of provisions	1	0	0
Fore cabin, ditto ditto	0	10	0

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, November 25. 7107

FOR CEYLON DIRECT.

THE new frigate-built Ship *AGINCOURT*, 700 tons, Captain Neatby, will be despatched for the above port in ten days, affords a desirable opportunity for passengers intending the overland route, or for the conveyance of horses. For passage or freight apply to Captain Neatby, or

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
7176 Agents, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR MADRAS OR BOMBAY,
AS ENCOURAGEMENT MAY OFFER.

THE first-class British built barque *CLARENDON*, J. B. Grant, Commander, 431 tons old measurement—has superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon, and is well suited for the conveyance of horses; height between decks seven feet two inches. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

7309 ROBERT HOW AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY THE FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1845.

THE well known Ship *ST. GEORGE*, 750 tons, J. Norie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
7094 Bent-street

FOR LONDON.

THE very fast-sailing A.1. 12 years' Ship *PARROCK HALL*, 435 tons register, Goldsmith, Commander. This vessel is now taking in cargo, and being a chartered ship, will sail early in January.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, apply on board, or to

ROBERT TOWNS,
OR,
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
Sydney, November 27. 7295

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship *EWERETTA*, Captain Benjamin Darley, having all her dead weight on board, has commenced loading wool.

Her accommodations for passengers are very superior, and she is provided with an experienced surgeon. For freight of wool or light goods only, or passage, application to be made to the Captain, on board; or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
6986 Wharf, Darling Harbour.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine A1 British-built SHIP *GARLAND GROVE*, Captain Robson, to sail on the 10th January; has superior accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Buchanan and Co.'s Wharf, Darling Harbour; to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
Fort-street; or to
BUCHANAN AND CO.,
6420 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that owing to the inconveniences of the Wharf at Milsom's Point, North Shore, the *Australia*, steam ferry boat, will cease running from this date (Sundays excepted), until the new wharf, which is now being erected be completed, it being in a state of forwardness, at which time she will resume her trips, before which due notice will be given.

Sydney, December 3. 7500

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Proprietors of Stock in this Bank are requested to meet at the Banking-house, George-street, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of December next, at twelve o'clock, to elect four Directors in the room of James Holt, William Lawson, William Lithgow, and Robert Campbell, Junior, Esquires, who will retire by rotation.

JOHN BLACK, Cashier.
November 23. 7060

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the office (No. 397, Pitt-street,) on Wednesday, the 11th December next, at two o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Directors, relative to the Company's affairs, and to take the opinion of the Proprietors upon several matters of importance.

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.
Sydney, November 29. 7389

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,
AND
SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Thirty-seventh Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:— Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Coasters Inwards and Coasters Outwards; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, England, Port Phillip, South Australia, and New Zealand; List of Ships in Harbour; Ships Loading for England; H. M. S. *Vindictive;* Mail for England; Loss of the schooner *Jess*. Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Colonial Produce; &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald.*

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

BATHURST.

MR. MEAD begs to announce to the parents and friends of his pupils, that it is his intention to leave Bathurst at Christmas next, on account of his health. The School will be closed on Wednesday, the 18th of December.

Any gentleman willing to succeed Mr. Mead, may have the School Room and Household Furniture at a fair valuation, for Cash. Application to be made to Mr. M. before the 20th of December.

November 25. 7281

MANEROO.
SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	
Flour	Woolpacks
Tobacco	Sheep shears
Salt	Seaming twine
Soap	Boots and shoes
Soda	Blankets and rugs
Corrosive sublimate	Slops of every description
Hardware	
Earthenware	

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins wool, or tallow, delivered at the township taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney 894

BATHURST.

THE KILLOSHIEL BREWERY being now in full operation, the inhabitants can be supplied with ALE made entirely from malt and hops.

PRICE:—	£	s.	d.
Per hogshead	3	5	0
Per barrel	2	5	0
10 to 20 gallons, per gallon	0	2	3
2 to 9 gallons, per gallon	0	2	6

The empty hogsheads and barrels to be returned; and casks must be provided by the purchaser of any quantity less than a barrel until a sufficient stock are on hand.

Cash; or good wheat and barley taken in payment at the market price.

Killoshiel Mills and Brewery,
November 19. 7025

BARK HUTS
BOILING ESTABLISHMENT,
LIVERPOOL ROAD.

THE undersigned, having completed some extensive additions and improvements in the above establishment, is now ready to receive sheep and cattle as heretofore.

Apply on the premises; or at 1, Colonnade, Bridge-street.

JOHN HAMILTON.
N.B.—A fair price given for fat stock.
7039

TO WOOLGROWERS.

MESSRS. J. and W. BYRNES beg to intimate that they are the only parties interested in the conveyance of wool to Sydney, who are capable of affording storage in Parramatta, previous to shipment, and that they will undertake to convey wool (from their old established Steam-boat Stores) to any ship or wharf in Sydney, at the very low price of One Shilling per Bale, and every facility will be given, should the owners require it, in exhibiting their wool for sale at Kellick's Wharf, Sussex-street, free of any charge whatever.

Return stores taken up at equally low rates, by their favourite steam-packet *Native*. 6995

CERTAIN FORTUNE
FOR ANY RESPECTABLE COUPLE.

THAT beautifully situated Verandah House, on the banks of the River, at Kissing Point, the 'Steam Packet' Inn, where the passengers land; a first-rate house for Pic-nic parties, &c. The Goodwill, License, &c., to be disposed of, and immediate possession given. Apply to

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, corner of
King and George Streets.
December 2. 7431

£2000, £800, £250, £100,

TO BE lent on approved *City* Properties. Apply to Messrs. Monies and King, Charlotte-place. 6493

SURGEON-DENTIST.

MR. BELISARIO, Spring-street, can be consulted daily on all diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.

Every description of Artificial Teeth prepared on the most approved principle. Terms moderate. 6982

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DEAFNESS.

ON SALE, at J. J. COHEN'S, Silversmith, &c., Temple of Fashion, 479, George street, 10 per cent. under invoice price, a few very neat Patent Elastic Voice Conductors, by which the slightest whisper may be distinctly heard.

☞ An early call will be to the advantage of those requiring them. 7125

TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO. have on hand a very large assortment of Slops, suitable for settlers and country storekeepers, which they are selling *at the lowest possible prices.* FOR CASH. Gentlemen's superior woollen velveteen trousers, 12s. 6d. per pair, usually sold at 20s.

R. B. and Co. have just opened one case of very rich Balzorine dresses, superior in style and colours to any ever before imported into the colony.

253, Pitt-street. 7038

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.

THE following NEW SUMMER GOODS are now ready for inspection at PITE AND PRESTON'S, and will be sold at the undermentioned low prices to meet the times:—

PRINT DRESSES (fast colours) from 3s. 9d. the full dress; with some choice new styles in Suisse printed cambrics, for ladies' morning wrappers, proportionately low.

LENOS—Green, white, and amber lenos, from 3s. 6d. per piece, to the finest made; also, some new styles in white washing net, 2¼ yards wide, for musquito curtains.

PARASOLS—A superb assortment in chiné, figured satin, and plain silk; the plain brown silk, ladies' sizes, are from 5s. each, and will be found decidedly the cheapest in the trade.

RIBBONS—A new and select stock of rich figured ducape and French satin bonnet ribbons, with a large lot of gauze cap ribbons, commencing at 2½d. per yard.

INDIA MUSLIN robes and dresses, children's dresses, cardinals, &c., which will be sold at India prices.

CARDINAL CAPES, in black watered ducape and black Mechlin lace, of the newest styles, from 30s. to 50s. each; also some very rich worked muslin cardinals, at prices equally low.

LACE GOODS—A large lot of Lisle laces, from 2d. per yard; whisker blonds, from 1½d. to 3d. per yard; real French blonds and blond edgings, black wire ground and blond laces; lace collars, cardinals, cuffs, and lappets.

BABY LINEN—A complete and choice assortment of worked muslin frocks and frock bodies, long robes, French and Scotch cambric caps, children's muslin tippets, and sleeves, with every article that is necessary for infantile outfit; ladies' ready made linen, &c., at unprecedented low prices.

The GENERAL DRAPERY stock, consisting of calicos, sheeting, table linen, diapers, huckabacks, muslins, dimities, hosiery, haberdashery, gloves, ribbons, &c., is of the first order, and will be offered at such prices as will convince the public that the Proprietors of this establishment will not be undersold, but are determined to sell their extensive stock at prices to meet the times.

7299 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street

MILITARY DUCKS AND DRILLS.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON beg to inform gentlemen and the public, they have just received their usual supply of *Superior Shrunk Military Ducks and Drills*, and white Marseilles Quilling, which have in past seasons given such unparalleled satisfaction to customers; these goods are warranted to be the very best that can be manufactured and not to shrink, and to meet the times will be made to measure with first-rate cut and workmanship at the lowest possible price

Pite and Preston have also received a complete assortment of every article suitable for a tailoring trade, of the first order, and can at all times supply a complete suit of clothes, made to measure in ten hours.

Gentlemen's white and coloured shirts, India-rubber braces, stocks, scarfs, and opera ties, at very reduced prices.

7300 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

SLOPS.

SETTLERS, Country Storekeepers, and the public, will save money by purchasing their SLOPS, CLOTHING, &c., at PITE AND PRESTON'S, their present stock of

- Moleskin jackets and trousers
- Plush, Valentia, and quilting waistcoats
- Flushing coats and trousers
- Striped and regatta shirts
- Blue and red serge shirts
- Blankets, rugs, and hosiery
- Prints, calicos, and general drapery

being *the largest, cheapest, and best,* in New South Wales, and to which they respectfully solicit the attention of their numerous country customers.

Emporium, 263, Pitt street. 7301

TO WATCHMAKERS, WORKERS IN IVORY, AND AMATEURS IN TURNING.

FOR SALE by the undersigned,—A most perfect TURNING LATHE.

It has a metal foot wheel, with eight motions, and eccentric chuck and slide-rest, drill slide, and improved drill frame. There are a variety of brass chucks, drill stocks, and screw tools, and all drills and tools requisite for engine turning. The lathe is capable of performing the most minute work, and is at the same time strong enough for heavy work, having been used for turning metal sixteen inches in diameter, having eight-inch centres, and the mandrills running in double collars before and behind, being in fact the best lathe in the colony.

Apply to
J. K. HEYDON, Auctioneer.
7433 78, King-street West.

FOREIGN WINES.

THE undersigned have on Sale, at their Wine Stores, viz.:—

- Clarets of qualities..Barton and Guestier
- Ditto of ditto .....French, Barton, and Co.
- Champagne........Ruinart Père et Fils
- Rhenish Wines.....Seinhard and Jordan

ALSO:
Port of first quality
Sherry ditto ditto
AND
Cognac in casks and cases

JOUBERT AND MURPHY,
7467 George-street North.

IMPORTANT TO SETTLERS, AND OTHERS.

TEAS, GOOD AND CHEAP.

JOHN STIRLING HAS ON HAND, between three and four hundred chests of CONGOU TEA, of very good quality, at £3 per chest of 84 lb. net.

He has also yet left a quantity of that celebrated HYSONSKIN TEA, by the *Annie*. See his advertisement in the *Herald*, in the beginning of October last.

With every other article in the trade of the best quality.

559, George-street,
7380 Opposite Bridge-street.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—

Manila and Java Sugars
Ditto ditto Coffee
Hysonskin and Congou Teas

SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Campbell's Wharf. 6004

TO BE SOLD, 12 excellent Milch Cows, broken in to bail, and dropping their calves. Apply to Messrs. Monies and King, Charlotte-place. 6494

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

FOUR HOUSES, eligibly situated in the central part of the city, at the corner of Elizabeth and Hunter streets. For terms and particulars apply at the office of Mr. J. F. Josephson, solicitor, Elizabeth-street North. 7466

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the EBENEZER COAL WORKS, property, consisting of 1280 acres of land at Lake Macquarie, containing an extensive Coal Mine, the seam now worked being eight feet thick. Also, two fifty ton Vessels, built purposely for the navigation; two sixteen ton Vessels; two ten ton Boats, coppered and copper fastened, together with Horses, Drays, &c., the whole being complete and suitable to carry on to any amount of business in the coal trade. For particulars, apply to L. E. Threlkeld, 55, Pitt-street; or to Messrs. J. Campbell, T. W. Smart, and R. Bourne, trustees to the said estate.

November 26. 7167

WOLLONGONG, ILLAWARRA.

TO be disposed of by Private Contract, (in consequence of the present proprietor's wife being in an ill state of health), all that Inn or Hotel now in full business, being the old-established House known by the name of "The Wollongong Hotel," situate in the centre of Wollongong (Market-square), with the License and immediate possession.

The House contains four sitting rooms, a bar, tap-room, ten bed-rooms, kitchen, pantry, two stores, stabling sufficient for ten horses, coach-house, out-houses, garden, and paddock, with other conveniences too numerous to particularise—the whole premises being in good repair.

For particulars apply to the present occupier, Mr. Samuel Corleton, Wollongong.

N.B. The fixtures and a quantity of furniture (all in good repair), may be taken at a valuation.

Wollongong, November 26. 7158

TO BE SOLD, OR TO LET,

THAT SPLENDID FARM on the Hunter River, situated at Jerry's Plains, and known as MARYVILLE, lately occupied by Captain Russell, containing 1280 acres of land; there is a neat cottage of eight rooms, stable, kitchen, dairy, laundry, stores, gighouse, granary, and a garden, well stocked with all sort of fruit trees, one large paddock for horses, well secured, one cultivation paddock about 90 acres, a fine run for either sheep or cattle, and is about 40 miles from Maitland, and possession could be given immediately.

Apply by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Richard Alcorn, Jerry's Plains, or to the undersigned.

ALSO TO LET,

A first-rate business house in the best part of West Maitland, and next door to —— Turner, Esq., Solicitor. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Ledsam, Auctioneer, West Maitland; or to

A. & S. LYONS.
Pitt-street, November 13. 6477

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street Church-hill.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

WOOL AND TALLOW purchased, or a liberal cash advance given thereon upon the day of delivery into store, for consignment to Liverpool or London, by

BUCHANAN AND CO.
OFFICE—Lyons-buildings, George-street.
STORES—Darling Harbour Wharf, late Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s. 3718

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEP-SKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

6295 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE undersigned will purchase or make Cash advances on Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5758 Campbell's Wharf.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
5862 Fort-street.

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.

5327 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

THE undersigned affords liberal advances, as usual, on Wool and other produce, consigned to him for sale by his correspondents, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co., in London.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
Wharf, Darling Harbour
November 22. 6969

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL and TALLOW, or will make advances on consignments to their friends in London, Messrs. Parbury, Thacker, and Co.

6148 LAMB AND PARBURY.

PHAETON WANTED.

WANTED, a good second-hand Phaeton, suitable for one horse, and sufficient room for four inside. Apply, stating lowest cash terms, to P. E., *Herald* Office.
7193

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

600 BUSHELS English Barley. Apply to

MR. M. JOSEPH,
Commercial House,
George-street.
December 2. 7493

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid.) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.

RICHARD A. WISEMAN
Wollombi, August 1. 1589

WANTED, to proceed to Moreton Bay, three servants, one to act as nurse, to take care of two little children, and make herself generally useful; a laundress, and steady servant man. The best of characters will be required. To proceed at the latter end of December; liberal wages will be given. Apply to

H. CAPE,
7199 Harrington-street.

IT is currently reported among the connexions of the undersigned, that we are so far connected in business transactions with Mr. John Tooth, that any orders or cheques of his that are tendered to us is considered to be a credit to our account. We beg to give notice to all such persons, that there is no such connexion existing, and we cannot accept them only on the terms as any other order or cheque,—that is, to carry such amounts to the credit of such persons account (who may from time to time tender them for payment of our account) when paid.

ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH.
Kent Brewery, November 30. 7414

HOUSE TO LET,

IN Jamison-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Hogg, the late residence of Robert Jones, Esq., (Surgeon), possession can be given on the first day of January. Apply to F. Smith, opposite the Gas Works, Kent-street. 7415

HOUSE TO LET,
IN LYONS-TERRACE, HYDE-PARK.

THE family residence at present in the occupation of W. H. Hart, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 1st January next. Application to be made to Mr. S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 7247

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, a House with shop, and a large oven and bakehouse, on the South Head Road, next to the Green Gate public-house. For particulars apply to W. Beaver, St. James's Church. 7155

TO LET, in a healthy part of the city, a large house of twelve rooms, with stables, coach-house, and abundance of good water.

Also, a small house of six rooms, wash-house, and well of water.

Also, a store jointly with large or small house, or separately.

Apply to J. B. Viles, Esq., Kent-street, Church Hill. 7122

TO VINE-DRESSERS AND GARDENERS.

TO BE LET, for one or more years, the Vineyard and Orchard at Toongabbee, three miles from Parramatta; it contains several thousand vines, now bearing, and Orange, Lisbon Lemon, Citron, and other fruit trees, all of the best kinds.

Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

CAPTAIN MAYNE,
7398 Toongabbee, Parramatta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND STATIONS, AT MORETON BAY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. RICHARD JONES.

THE TRUSTEES of this Estate hereby intimate that immediately after shearing, they will cause to be sold by public auction, at Sydney, without reserve, in two lots

11,000 SHEEP
Depasturing at Tent Hill, about 60 miles from Brisbane, with the station, sub-stations, improvements, working cattle, implements, and supplies; also,

4000 SHEEP, and 800 CATTLE,
Depasturing at the Condamine River, with the station, sub-stations, improvements, working cattle, supplies, and implements.

The breed of cattle is from celebrated imported bulls; and the sheep produce superior wool, and are perfectly free from disease.

In quality of stock, and advantages of stations, a more desirable property is rarely brought into the market.

Full particulars will be advertised as soon as the returns are received.

By order of the Trustees,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Accountant.
Bligh-street, Sydney, November 29. 7338

Sale 4th Dec. THE "QUIZ," *Mart, King-st. at 12.*

FIRST-CLASS PLEASURE YACHT.

MR. STUBBS will put up to public competition, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1844, At Twelve o'clock,

THAT BEAUTIFUL, FAST-SAILING, CLIPPER PLEASURE YACHT, and FIST-CLASS VESSEL, the "*QUIZ*," WITHOUT RESERVE.

She will be sold with all her sails, spars, ballast, &c., &c., complete. The inventory, which is very lengthy, will be exhibited at time of sale. Suffice to say, that no vessel in the harbour is better supplied with every necessary requisite.

Terms, half cash: half credit by approved bill. 7419

ABSOLUTE SALE.
CAMPBELLTOWN,

A SMALL FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, In four Paddocks, fenced in, with *COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS;* Let on a two years' Lease from the 20th of July last.

MR. STUBBS is directed by the Proprietor to put up to Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1844. At twelve o'clock,

ALL the above valuable property, which is described as divided off into four paddocks under cultivation, fenced in, and, with the exception of a few acres, cleared.

Further particulars as to rental, &c., will be made known at time of sale.

Terms, cash. 7417

ROSEWOOD WRITING DESKS, WORKBOXES, AND TEA CADDIES,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, THIS DAY, THE 4th INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely,

One case, R in diamond W S outside, § 155, containing—
Rosewood workboxes, beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl, brass, and other fancy work
Regency desks, ditto ditto ditto
Desk with secret drawers, and
Tea caddies complete.

Terms at sale. 7445

GUINNESS'S XX PORTER,
James's Gate, Dublin.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 489, George-street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, At Eleven o'clock,

About fifty dozen of the above first-rate and justly celebrated Porter.

Terms at sale. 7485

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, THIS DAY, 4TH INSTANT, At Eleven o'clock,

M in diamond S One hogshead (fine Adelaide) butter, 492 lbs.
" " One keg (fine Adelaide) butter, 103 lbs.

Terms at Sale. 7444

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HORSES, &C.

At the Residence of Mr. NEWSHAM, Soap-boiler, Iron Cove, Five Dock.

MR. BLACKMAN has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees to sell by public auction, upon the premises, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely,

Household furniture
Plate, china, and glass
Agricultural implements and garden tools
Horse and harness
Boats, &c.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution three days prior to the day of sale, and may be had gratis at the office of the auctioneer, 489, George-street, Sydney.

W. S. DELOITTE, } Trustees.
7443 J. MORRIS. }

THURSDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,
PAINTERS' COLOURS, EMERY, WRITING INK, CORKS, &C.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, ON THURSDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, at eleven o'clock,

Four tierces green paint, in 14 and 28 lb. kegs
Two tierces blue paint, in ditto ditto
One tierce yellow paint, in ditto ditto
Nine tierces white lead, in ditto ditto
Five barrels emery, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4
Two barrels Spanish black lead
Three barrels rose pink
One barrel Roman vitriol, verdigris, mer. green, patent yellow, &c.
Eleven jars writing ink
Fifty barrels corks.

Terms at sale. 7489

POSTPONED UNTIL 6TH DECEMBER.

HORSES, MARES, AND FOALS.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES COXEN.

By order of the Assignees.

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Sixty to seventy Horses, Mares, Colts, and Fillies, consisting of—
About twenty-five Mares, mostly with foals by their side, and now again in foal
Ten Fillies, from one to two years old
Ten Horses, mostly broken-in
Twenty Colts, from one to three years old.

ALSO,
That well-breed Entire Horse "YARRUNDI," got by MULEYSON, out of a SATELLITE mare.

AND
One three years old Entire Horse, by MULEYSON, out of a well-bred mare.

The two Entire Horses may be seen at Mr. Armstrong's stables, Castlereagh-street; and the Horses, Mares, and Foals, may be seen at Petersham, two days previous to the sale.

Terms at sale. 6604

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE
SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL,
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

MONDAY, THE 9TH DECEMBER, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, ON MONDAY NEXT, 9TH DECEMBER, At Eleven o'clock,

ONE NEWLY ERECTED SUBSTANTIAL STONE HOUSE

of three stories, with sunk kitchen, cellar, &c., fronting the Dockyard and the future Circular Wharf, and just above Mr. Chapman's premises, at the corner of Argyle and George-streets.

TWO HOUSES ADJOINING THE ABOVE UNFINISHED.

The Contractor will agree with the purchaser to finish them for £300, or £150 each.

ALSO,
TWO BUILDING ALLOTMENTS

facing the Custom-house, in New George-street, being lots 15 and 16, as per plan, 20 feet frontage each; and

THREE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS IN ARGYLE-STREET

being 12, 13, 14, as per plan, with 18 feet 6 inches frontage each.

Terms at Sale.

☞ *The Auctioneer will only add that the Houses are well built, and the property being situated in that part of the city in which undoubtedly a great increase of trade will take place as soon as the New Circular Wharf is completed, is a sufficient recommendation to judicious capitalists, to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing a good investment.* 7486

MR. T. M. SLOMAN will Sell by Auction, at Read's Inn, Bathurst, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1844, At Twelve o'clock,

About forty head of Horse Stock, more or less, consisting of mares, foals, colts, fillies, and broken in horses.

ALSO,
Gig and Harness, and sundry other Property. 7156

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE OF 14,000 SHEEP, 3000 HEAD OF CATTLE, AND 100 HORSES.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Coxen.
By order of the Official Assignee and Trustee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, in the early part of December,

From 12 to 14,000 fine woolled sheep
About 3000 head of cattle of superior breed
About 100 horses and mares
With several splendid stations.

*** Full particulars will be given fourteen days previous to the sale.

Terms at sale. 5179

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at Milne's Wharf, next to the Gas Company's Works, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, At Eleven o'clock precisely,

10,000 Feet New Zealand Pine Boards, assorted sizes, adapted for making tallow casks
Five Cowrie, Spars, suitable for masts and yards
Three tons very superior Gum
Just landed from the brig *Tryphena*.

Terms—Cash. 7478

To those desirous of embarking in a lucrative Trade, with a small capital.

THAT OLD ESTABLISHED AND HIGHLY RESPECTABLE TAVERN, THE
"ROSE AND CROWN,"
ARGYLE-STREET,
Directly facing the Custom House.

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS announces to the public that he has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, Captain John Cooper, of the above well known and much frequented House, to offer for positive sale by public auction, in the Yard of Unwin's Bonded Stores, situated at the rear of Her Majesty's Customs, on THURSDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER, Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely,

OBSERVE! AT TWELVE O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER.

All the Proprietor's interest in the Lease and License, with the Goodwill, Bar Fixtures and Fittings, Utensils in Trade, &c., the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., of the ROSE AND CROWN INN, ARGYLE-STREET, which will be offered in the following order, particulars of which are annexed:

DESCRIPTION.

The House contains spacious bar, two parlours, tap room, five bed rooms, dining room, detached kitchen, store-room, pantry, yard, two cellars, and stable.

LOT 1, COMPRISES,

The unexpired TERM OF LEASE of the above House, let to the present proprietor at the very low rent of £2 5s. per week, payable monthly.

The remaining portion of the LICENSE, about six months, and transferable.

The GOODWILL of this excellent ready-money, and truly profitable old established concern, the returns of which average from £20 to £25 weekly, thereby ensuring by good management, and a trifling outlay, independence for the present, and a sure and speedy fortune.

THE FIXTURES AND FITTINGS UP OF THE BAR, as they now are, counter, shelves, &c.

A FIVE MOTION BEER ENGINE, with piping, &c., complete. Ten spirit kegs, with brass cocks, gas fittings, piping, and meter, copper and pewter spirit measures, pewter, ale, and porter pots, tumblers and wine glasses, beer stands, pulley, ropes, and cellar fittings, &c., with a variety of other utensils, and necessary articles used in the Bar.

The whole of the above will be sold in one Lot.

AFTER WHICH,

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE will be put up in *lots* to suit the convenience of purchasers, consisting of—handsome sideboard, cheffonier, loo table, horse-hair seated chairs, bedsteads, beds, bedding, cane-seated chairs, tables, sofas, chimney and pier glasses, pictures in gilt frames, glassware and china, tap-room and kitchen furniture, crockeryware and utensils, &c., &c.

ALSO,

The remainder of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising—wines, spirits, ale, porter, cordials, &c., all of the best description.

☞ The great improvements in this populous neighbourhood so soon as the new road now quarrying out shall be completed, will doubly enhance the value of this thriving business, being the only direct line from the Circular Wharf, Dock Yard, George-street and Custom House, to Miller's Point, and the numerous adjacent wharfs and stores, and consequently this house the only one on the new road.

*** Parties can inspect the above premises, and ascertain any further particulars upon application to Captain John Cooper, the present proprietor, any time previous to the morning of sale.

Terms liberal, and made known at sale.
7513

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
FORTY-THREE PACKAGES SOFT GOODS.

TO DRAPERS, SLOPSELLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, BUYERS FOR THE ADJACENT COLONIES, DEALERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Two cases drab moleskin trousers
One case strapped ditto
Eight cases cantoon and moleskin trousers
Six cases regatta shirts, 50 dozen each
One case crape shawls
One case cambric handkerchiefs
One case summer cloth coats
One case Orleans and cloth jackets
Two cases barragon and cantoon jackets
One case gentlemen's fine white shirts, linen collars, wristbands, and fronts
Three bales canvas, assorted Nos.
Two cases white moleskins
One case coloured, checked, and tartan jeans
Four cases 36 inch shirtings
One case superfine West of England black and blue cloths
One case drab ditto
One bale 72 inch sheeting
One case printed muslins
One case rich gauze ribbons, new styles
One case tweed and barragon coats
One case green lenos, harness muslins, &c.
One case spun silk and silk India serahs
One case dark prints
With a great variety of other goods.

Terms—Under £50, cash; above that sum, approved bills at three months. 7502

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

DECEMBER 3.—*Lord Auckland*, barque, 628 tons, Captain Brown, *from* Hobart Town, the 26th November, with Government stores. Passengers—Dr. Lancaster, surgeon superintendent, Captain Denny, Lieutenant Herbert, Lieut. Westroop, Ensign Pedder, Mr. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Nailer, and two children, 100 rank and file of the 58th regiment, 14 women, and 24 children.

CLEARANCE.

December 3.—*Christina*, brig, Captain Saunders, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. William Pearson, Mr. M'Farlane, Mr. J. Bennett, Messrs. Raphael, Morrow, Amsley, and Cook.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 3.—*Union*, 32, Thom, from Shoalhaven, with 10 casks tallow, 2 casks flour, 13 casks butter, 1 bale wool, 30 trusses hay, 274 bushels wheat; *Ruth*, 12, Bloxham, from Berrimagni, with 4 tons bark, &c.; *Mary*, 14, M'Kinnon, from the Hawkesbury, with 38,000 shingles, 30 bushels corn; *Lark*, 18, Ford, from Wollongong, with 6 tons bark, 1 ton potatoes, 20 hides; *Mary Ann*, 52, Williams, from Port Macquarie, with 63 casks lime, 400 bushels maize, 14,000 feet cedar, 30 sheep skins, 30 kangaroo skins, 4 bales leather, 1 cask boots.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 3.—*Young Queen*, 31, Scott, for the Paterson, with sundries; *Mary*, 14, M'Kinnon, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

December 3.—*Christina*, brig, Captain Saunders, for Port Phillip: 3 cases cottons and woollens, Griffiths, Gore, and Co.; 1 case haberdashery, J. Levy; 12 boxes lemon syrup, 191 bags sugar, 45 boxes soap, 2 bales almonds, 3 packages cigars, 30 chests tea, 390 deals, A. B. Smith and Co.; 1 case apparel, Saunders; 2 coils coir rope, 11 coils Manila rope, 8 logs cedar, A. Gore; 28 logs cedar, J. Bennett; 6 crates earthenware, 4 cases haberdashery, J. G. Raphael; 2 cases cigars, J. S. Willis; 1 bale cloth, 2 crates earthenware, Gill; 1 bale slops, 1 case saddlery, 1 case haberdashery, 5 hogsheads porter, Saunders; 6 casks loaf sugar, Chisholm; 1 case hats, H. Noble.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVED. — November 16. *Jane Frances*, barque, Crosbie, from London 29th July, with merchandise. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. S. Williamson, Mrs. Tegg, two children, and servant, Mrs. Hanbury Spill and child, Miss Foster and servant, Mr. Bryant, Messrs. Wolf, senior and junior, Mr. Marshall, Mr. B. Jacobs, Mr. Harris, Mr. Moyer and son, and Mr. James Bennett. 20. *William Jardine*, 553 tons, Captain John Gelmore, from London 11th August, with 267 male convicts. Passengers—Dr. Robertson, R.N., surgeon-superintendent, Captain Denny, Lieutenant Herbert, 33 rank and file of the 58th Regiment, 7 women and 10 children, and Mr. and Mrs. Midland, religious instructers. American whaling ship *France*, S. N. Edwards, master, from the Sandwich Islands 11th October, with 2400 barrels oil.

The schooner *Terror* is discharging into the *Garland Grove*, at Buchanan's Wharf.

The *Chance* will leave for Port Stephens either this afternoon or to-morrow, where she will take on board the wool belonging to the Australian Agricultural Company.

The *Lord Auckland* has brought on the military guard which arrived at Hobart Town in the *William Jardine*. The brig *Governor Phillip*, from Sydney the 12th ultimo, arrived at Hobart Town on the 23rd; neither the *Waterlily* nor the steamer *James Watt* had arrived when the *Lord Auckland* sailed.

The schooner signalled to the northward last evening was the *Susan* from the Clarence River, with 22 bales wool, 10 hides, and 17,000 feet sawn pine. She saw the *Phœbe* on Wednesday last off Solitary Island, and the following day saw the *Hope* off the Seal Rock.

The brig *Tobago*, which left this on Friday last for Port Phillip and Launceston, was off the Heads last evening, having been blown to leeward of the port during the late southerly gales.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—*Andromeda*, from Sydney, 15th March, arrived at Gravesend, on the 28th July, also the *Mary Mitcheson* from Port Phillip. The *East London*, from Port Adelaide, and the *Lord Keane* from Port Phillip, arrived there on the 29th July. The *Mayflower* entered outwards in London for Hobart Town on the 30th July. The *Brankenmoor*, Captain Smith, was advertised to sale for Port Adelaide on the 15th August, the *William Wise*, Captain Lowe, on the 25th August, and the schooner *Lightning*, Captain Robertson, on the 10th August. The *Rajah*, Captain Ferguson, was announced to sail for Port Phillip on the 15th August. The *Derwent* left Portsmouth for Hobart Town on the 4th August. The *General Hewitt* entered outwards for Sydney on the 1st August. The *Mary Hay*, Captain Volum, was advertised to leave London for Launceston on the 7th August, and the *Gratitude*, Captain Brown, on the 12th August. Sydney news had been received in London, overland, up to April 16th, by the *Medusa*, which arrived at Madras 10th June. The *Sarah Scott*, left Gravesend for Sydney on the 2nd August. The *Lord Keane* entered outwards for Port Phillip on the 3rd August. The *Auriga*, Captain Wrankmore, was advertised to sail for Hobart Town on the 10th August.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

December.	Sun, rises	sets	High water morn	'even
4 WEDNESDAY	4 56	7 4	3 18	3 42

New Moon, December 10, 17 m. past 6 morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

WE were favoured yesterday with a file of the *Times* to the 5th August, and with a *Hobart Town Colonist* containing English news to the 12th August, from which sources we make the following summary: On Tuesday, 6th August, at ten minutes before eleven A.M., HER MAJESTY was safely delivered of a Prince. Prince ALBERT, Dr. LOCOCK, and Mrs. LILLY, the monthly nurse, were present in the appartment; Sir JAMES CLERK and Dr. FERGUSON, with the lady in waiting, were in the next room. The QUEEN was taken ill soon after 5 o'clock; at two minutes before six one of the fleetest horses was despatched with a messenger to the conductor of the electro-magnetic telegraph at Slough; within *eleven minutes* from the time the messenger left the Castle, the news had been conveyed to Paddington, and its receipt acknowledged at Slough. The train from Paddington with the Ministers of State, arrived at Slough, at twenty-three minutes past eight, having performed the distance of eighteen miles and a quarter in exactly eighteen minutes, being more than a mile in each minute. Our readers will rejoice to hear that HER MAJESTY and the young PRINCE were doing as well as the most loyal subject could desire.

There had been fresh riots in Philadelphia, in consequence of the Roman Catholics imagining that the native Americans were going to burn the Roman Catholic churches. The Irish Roman Catholics got a quantity of arms and ammunition into the churches, which excited suspicion in the minds of the inhabitants led to a collision in which thirteen were killed and fifty wounded, chiefly of the military.

Affairs with Morocco had become very serious. The EMPEROR refused to accept the mediation of Great Britain, or to receive Mr. DRUMMOND HAY, and retired into the interior.

Mr. PRITCHARD, the British Consul at Tahiti, having arrived in London, the subject of the French outrage at Tahiti was introduced simultaneously in both Houses of Parliament. Lord ABERDEEN in the Peers, and Sir ROBERT PEEL in the Commons, spoke of it as a gross and unparalleled outrage, for which the British nation was bound to demand satisfaction, which, from the conduct of the French Ministry when the proceeding of M. DU PETIT THOUARS was first complained of, Lord ABERDEEN and Sir ROBERT PEEL had each no doubt would be instantly granted by the French Government, who repudiated the acts done in their name at Tahiti. Lord ABERDEEN had every reason to hope that, from the instructions which had been sent out from Paris, Queen POMARE was, before that time, in the full enjoyment of all the authority she possessed before the first interference of DU PETIT THOUARS; the "protectorate" of Tahiti had been repeatedly offered to the British Government, but had always been refused. Lord ABERDEEN had not lost a day in communicating with the French Government after Mr. PRITCHARD's arrival had put him in possession of the facts, and he had no doubt he would receive a speedy and satisfactory reply. We give in another part of the paper, reports of what took place in both Houses on the occasion. H.M.S. *Collingwood*, 80 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir F. SEYMOUR, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, was about to sail for Valparaiso when the intelligence arrived; but she had been delayed, and it was supposed that she would sail direct for Tahiti, Mr. PRITCHARD being sent in her for the purpose of resuming his office. The subject was attracting the most intense interest both in England and France; it was thought that the French Government would not make any explanation or apology until they had received intelligence from Tahiti, which would probably be some weeks.

An attempt was made to assassinate the KING OF PRUSSIA, by shooting at him as he was getting into his carriage. Personal revenge for being deprived of office was supposed to be the motive. HIS MAJESTY was just scratched by one of the balls.

The New South Wales Customs' Bill was read a third time, and passed the House of Commons on the 30th July, and was to be read a third time in the House of Lords on the 5th August.

It was expected that the House of Commons would be adjourned on the 9th August; but Parliament would not be prorogued until the House of Lords had delivered judgment on the State trials.

The following advertisement appears in the *Times*.

NOTICE.—To the creditors of Mr. J. E. Manning, some time Register of the Supreme Court of Sydney, New South Wales,—i. e., to those creditors claiming relief from the Home Government.—Mr. Manning, as an officer appointed by the Crown, became possessed of the moneys of the several intestates; moreover, such creditors now represent that Mr. Manning's effects were taken hold of by Crown process, and are still held by the government officials. The advertiser is desirous of combining with the other creditors of Mr. J. E. Manning, above described, in common measures, for rendering their claims effective, and invites claimants similarly situate as himself to communicate with him by letter, post paid addressed to Mr. J. H. Wilson, law stationer, 23, Cateaten-street, London.

We perceive that the Art Unions Bill had passed the House of Lords, and was passing through the House of Commons, with the concurrence of all parties.

The Rev. JABEZ BUNTING was appointed President of the Conference of Wesleyan Ministers for the present year.

On the 1st August Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition to the House of Lords, praying for enquiry into the causes of the removal of Judge WILLIS.

Trade continued brisk. There was still an upward tendency in the wool market.

The most interesting extracts will be found in another part of the paper.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour.

GUNNING.

Dr. NICHOLSON presented a petition, signed by the Warden and District Council of Yass, and by a number of magistrates and other influential gentlemen residing in the vicinity of that township, and of Goulburn, setting forth that much inconvenience and risk was occasioned by the absence of a proper lock-up for the security of prisoners passing through Gunning, on their way to Berrima for trial; the practice being, to secure such prisoners in a public house, from which, in consequence of the coming in and going out of the customers, they frequently found means to escape. In 1840 (the petitioners stated) a sum of £300 was voted by the Colonial Legislature for erecting a lock-up at Gunning, but owing to some circumstance or another, this vote was never given effect to. The petitioners therefore prayed, for the reasons before stated, that some such building might be erected without delay. Believing the case to be one worthy of the attention of the House, he, Dr. Nicholson, should at once move that the petition be read.

Mr. MURRAY, in seconding the motion, remarked, that from his own local knowledge of that part of the colony, he was enabled to confirm the statements of the petitioners, as to the evils arising from the absence of a proper lock-up at Gunning, and of the necessity of providing such a building.

The petition having been read and received

Dr. NICHOLSON gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place upon the estimates for 1845, a sum not exceeding £100 for the erection of a lock-up at Gunning.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA LOTTERY BILL.

Mr. YOUNG presented a petition from Mr. William Hamilton Hart, the manager of the Branch Bank of Australasia, in these colonies, praying that in the event of the Bank of Australia Lottery Bill being passed, provision might be made in such bill for securing the proceeds arising from the sale of shares in the lottery proposed to be established, or by any other means accruing to the Bank of Australia, for the payment of the debts due by that bank.

Petition read and received.

Mr. YOUNG gave notice, that to-morrow (this day) he should move for a reference of the petition which he had just presented, to the committee now sitting upon the Bank of Australia Lottery Bill.

SQUATTING REGULATIONS.

Mr. MURRAY presented a petition from a number of residents at Queanbeyan, against the Depasturing Regulations, promulgated in April last. The petitioners complained, among other things, of the power which these regulations placed in the hands of the Government, of taxing the squatters to an almost unlimited extent; and set forth that the revenue already raised in this manner had exceeded by £71,000 the expenditure upon the objects to meet which it was ostensibly raised.

The petition was read and received.

WHARFAGE BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that in pursuance of notice he should now move the second reading of the Circular Quay Wharfage Bill. As he had understood when the Council had met that no objection would be offered to the Bill proposed by the Government, he did not think it necessary to offer any observations now, but when the amendments recommended by the Committee were proposed, he should be prepared to offer any explanation that might be required.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion.—Carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the bill be committed on Tuesday next. Carried.

CAMDEN AND NARELLAN—POLICE.

Dr. NICHOLSON, in pursuance of notice, moved that the petition from the police district of Camden and Narellan, presented by him on the 28th November, be printed. The object of the motion was to place the House in full possession of all the circumstance relative to the establishment of a Bench in that part of the county to which the petition referred, circumstances which the petitioners did not consider were fully laid before the House when their decision was come to on the Estimates. The printing would be attended with no expense, as the petition, together with the documents attached to it, were already printed, and all that was required was the sanction of the Council in order that they might be placed officially before the Council.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER opposed the motion. The effect of the motion, if adopted by the Council, would be to pledge the Council to go over a question which had already been decided by it; and although it might be done in this way, it was clear to him that it was an infringement of the Rules and Orders of the Council. He was surprised that his honorable friend (the member for Port Phillip), occupying the peculiar position he did in the House, should have pressed this motion, followed as it was to be, by another, and then followed again by a discussion of a subject long ago disposed of, and that after the fullest information; the documents which had been alluded to—and there was no need for printing, for he had received a copy, and so had other honorable members—would not afford further information than was given in the speeches of the honorable member for Camden, when the subject was before under consideration. For these reasons, and especially as such a course was opposed to the rules and orders of the House, he should oppose the motion.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that he should join with the honorable member for Cumberland in opposing this motion. He did hope that the Legislative Council of this colony would not follow the example of the House of Commons, voting one way one day, and contradicting their vote on the other. The Council had already abolished some useless police establishments, and he hoped that before the end of another session they would abolish more.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he did not think that the motion now before the House would be at all an infringement of the 81st rule of Council, to which reference had been made. He had often objected to the printing of petitions, on account of expense, and he had desired that some rule should be laid down relative to the printing of petitions; but, with respect to the present motion, he thought that if the Council refused to print it, it would be making an invidious distinction. The printing of the petition would not pledge the Council to any course afterwards.

Mr. BOWMAN opposed the printing of the petition.

Dr. NICHOLSON replied briefly.

The question was put and a division called, when there appeared.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Bland
Collector of Customs	Mr. Boyd
Commander of Forces	Mr. Berry
Auditor-General	Mr. Lawson
Dr. Nicholson	Mr. Panton
Mr. Young	Mr. Cowper
Mr. Bradley	Mr. D. Wentworth
Mr. Macarthur	Captain Dumaresq
Mr. Murray	Mr. Lord
Col. Treasurer (teller),	Mr. Bowman
	Mr. Robinson (teller)

The motion was accordingly declared lost.

Dr. NICHOLSON then withdrew the next motion relative to returns on the same subject

DISTILLATION LAWS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY obtained leave for the postponement of the Attorney-General's motion, until to-morrow (this day.)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. ROBINSON, in pursuance of notice, moved that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return of the number of convictions for capital offences in the colony of New South Wales, specifying their nature, together with the number of capital punishments that have occurred since the passing of the Act of Council 2 Victoria, No. 10, distinguishing the classes convicted, and capitally punished as to whether of persons free, those free by servitude or pardon, and those prisoners of the Crown at the periods of their conviction.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion.

Carried.

Council adjourned to three P.M. on Wednesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice A'BECKETT.

HART AND OTHERS *v.* YOUNGER AND OTHERS.

His Honor delivered judgment in the above case as follows:—

The object of this suit is to procure a conveyance to the plaintiffs of certain property held by the defendants as trustees, together with an account in respect thereof, and an injunction against dealing with it in the mean time. The injunction has already been granted on payment into Court by the plaintiffs of a sum to abide the event of the decree. The plaintiffs state themselves to be executors of the will of William Hart, and in that character three of them avowedly sue,—the fourth, William Hamilton Hart, joins in the prayer for relief; but disclaims having acted in the trusts of the will. The facts of the case as stated in the bill, and for the most part proved at the hearing, are as follow:—Some time previous to October, 1841, John Gunn Collins and the plaintiffs' testator had been carrying on a co-partnership business at the Woodstock Mills, Illawarra, in this colony, and continued to do so until the 5th of January, 1843, when a deed of dissolution was executed between them. In the mean time, the affairs of the partnership having become embarrassed, Collins, by two deeds, of the 18th October, 1841, conveyed and assigned for the benefit of the partnership creditors, all his real and personal property to trustees, upon trusts which will be noticed presently. The trustees under these deeds never having acted, their interest in them was conveyed and assigned to the three defendants, Younger, Peacock, and Sherwin, upon the same trusts as those declared by the former deeds. These latter deeds bore date the 3rd and 4th January, 1842, and as well as the former were executed by several of the creditors of the partnership. Contemporaneously with the deed of dissolution, viz., on the 5th January, 1843, Collins conveyed and assigned to the testator all his freehold and leasehold property in New South Wales, having by the deed of dissolution made over the whole of his share in the partnership to the testator, in consideration of his paying Collins £500, and taking upon himself the co-partnership debts. The testator died in June, 1843, having made a will by which he appointed all the plaintiffs executors, devising the whole of his real estate to two of them, his son and heir T. F. Hart and his son W. H. Hart. The object of the trust deed was to enable the trustees to make the property conveyed available for the discharge of the debts of the scheduled creditors of the partnership; but Mr. Hamilton Hart, as the agent of the testator, having taken the payment of these debts upon himself, the trustees did not sell, but refused to convey to Mr. Hart, as the testator's agent, or to the plaintiff, as his executors, without an allowance of certain claims, which it is one of the objects of this bill to settle. On the footing of these facts the plaintiffs prayed for an account and conveyance.

No evidence was offered for the defence, but the decree prayed for was resisted by the defendants Peacock and Younger, the remaining defendants appearing only to claim their costs. The grounds of opposition relied on by the hostile defendants were:—1st, that the bill was multifarious;—2ndly, that there was a misjoinder of plaintiffs;—3rd. that there was a want of the proper parties;—and, 4thly, that there was no evidence of the plaintiffs' title, nor of their having any interest in the subject matter of the suit.

The objections on the score of multifariousness and misjoinder, being in the nature, though not taken by way of, demurrer; I propose to to consider first. Now as to these one thing is clear, that it is entirely within my discretion, whether I will give effect to them at this stage of the cause, be they well founded or not. The cases of Ward *v.* Cook, 5 Mad. 122, and Wynne *v.* Callander, 1 Russ, 297, establish that an objection for multifariousness, if not taken by a demurrer, is too late, and that misjoinder stands on the same footing is shown by a variety of cases. Undoubtedly the Court may, and *will*, take the objection itself, if it sees that the bill is so framed either in regard to the object sought, or the parties thereto, that it cannot be effectually worked. That was decided in Greenlaw *v.* Churchill, 1 M. and K. 559; but where it appears that, notwithstanding multifariousness or misjoinder, justice can be done; neither of these defects, if not taken by demurrer, although insisted on in the answer, (which is not the case here), will be recognised by the Court. This was the doctrine acted upon in the cases of Raffety *v.* King 1, Keen, 619; Lambert *v.* Hutchinson, 1 Beav., 286; Consett *v.* Bell, 1 Y. and Col. N. S., 576; Eades *v.* Harris, 1 Y. and C. N. S., 234; Wilkinson *v.* Parry, 1 Russ., 274. Even where the objection is raised by demurrer, the Court reluctantly entertains it, and on the question of multifariousness exercises a discretion governed less by precedent, than the circumstances of the particular case. Nor is it astute to detect misjoinder, recognising it almost exclusively in cases where parties joined as co-plaintiffs have no interest whatever in the suit, as in Delondre *v.* Shaw, 2 Sim. 237; Page *v.* Townshend, 5 Sim. 404; or where they have conflicting interests—as in Jacob *v.* Lucas, 1 Beavan, 436. But in the present case, if it were open to the defendants to insist on the objection, I am of opinion that there is neither multifariousness or misjoinder. The object of the bill is, first, an account of moneys claimed by the defendants as trustees of certain property belonging to the plaintiff's testator; and, secondly, a conveyance of that property to the plaintiffs. The property to be conveyed is either real or personal, or a mixture of both, and must be conveyed therefore altogether to the devisees or executors—or part to the one, and part to the other. Now I do not see how the whole can be regarded as realty, when a considerable portion consists of stock-in-trade, and other effects assigned to the trustees by the deeds of October, 1841, and January, 1842. There being, then, two species of property held by the defendants, a conveyance, it was said, would be necessary of one part to devisees, and of another to executors, and this being sought by one bill, constituted multifariousness, whilst the joinder of the devisees with the executors amounted to misjoinder. Now as to the multifariousness, if all the parties in this bill are the proper parties, and *no other*, for the purpose of carrying into effect *one* of its objects, I do not see why that extent of relief should not be granted, because a misjoinder of parties may stand in the way of a greater. For the purposes, then, of dealing with the personalty, if, as is contended, this must be separately claimed, here are the executors to claim it—and there can be no misjoinder: for although two of the plaintiffs are also devisees, they are all of them executors. But this is not the case of a bill praying for a mere conveyance of property according to its character as personalty or realty—and dependent on that only for determining who are the proper parties to a bill for its transfer. An account is prayed also, and as to that whether the realty or personalty is to be conveyed, the executors are necessary parties. Unless, therefore, it can be contended that two bills are to be filed for the purposes of the account, with precisely the same plaintiffs and defendants as exist here, I do not see why two bills need be filed for the purposes of the conveyance—or why, in other words, the whole matter should not be disposed of in one bill—all parties interested in the matter being now before the Court.

But the objections now under consideration may, as it seems to me, be obviated on the simple ground that for the purposes of this suit, there is nothing to prevent me from considering the property prayed to be conveyed, as personalty. Those who are interested in having it treated as realty, will not be precluded from doing so by any decree I now make—nor will that decree in any way determine on whom the burthen is ultimately to fall of supplying the sum to which the trustees may be found to be entitled, before making the required transfer. It was said that here there was a clear misjoinder, because in the event of a sale of any part of the property being required, a conflict would arise between the plaintiffs in their respective characters of devisees and executors, as to which part of the property should be sold; and, undoubtedly, if such a state of things could arise in any stage of the proceedings under this bill, the objection of misjoinder on such ground would be insuperable. But the difficulty suggested cannot here arise, for the very object of the Bill is to *prevent* a sale of any part of the property,—and so far from the existence of any apparent necessity for resorting to sale of any part of it for a supply of funds, the whole sum claimed by the trustees has been paid into Court to abide the issue of the present suit,—and if anything beyond that is required, it must be furnished by the parties asking the conveyance, in the same manner as that which has been already paid into Court. I am not now called upon to determine the rights of the parties interested under the will, nor to say, as between them, whether any part of this property be realty,—but simply to decree a conveyance of it to the executors, and if it be necessary that for that purpose I should regard the whole of it as personalty, I have no hesitation in doing so, leaving the litigation of that question, if it is to become matter of litigation to be decided in a suit properly constituted for that purpose. In this view of the case, the objection for want of parties is equally untenable with that of multifariousness and misjoinder. That objection arose on reading, in evidence, the testator's will, from which it appeared that he had charged his real as well as personal property with payment of an annuity to his widow; and it was contended, therefore, that she ought to have been a party, on the authority of Morse *v.* Sadler, 1 Cox 352, which decided that every legatee whose legacy is charged on real estate ought to be before the Court. But in that case the bill was filed against the devisee of the estates so charged, by one only of the legatees on behalf of the others, for the express purpose of having the trusts of the will carried into execution. This is a very different case—though it may be doubted whether Morse *v.* Sadler is not somewhat shaken by the more recent cases. In Welford on Equity Pleading, p. 45, the author in allusion to that case observes—"It was at one time thought necessary that every legatee whose legacy is charged on land, should be brought before the Court; but that practice has been now reformed, the equitable charge remaining on the estate until released;" and he cites for that doctrine Wallace *v.* Smith, 1 Beattie, 386, which was the case referred to by Mr. Broadhurst in the 3rd vol. of Chitty's Equity Index, p. 1042. The case also cited by Mr. Broadhurst from 3 Swanston, 144, of Delabere *v.* Norwood, is a strong authority against the objection now under consideration. There a mortgagee of an estate charged with two annuities, filed a bill against the mortgagor praying a sale; and it was held that the annuitants were not necessary parties, but that the estate must be sold subject to their annuities. In Wakeman *v.* Duchess of Rutland, 3 Ves. 233, on a bill filed by devises in trust for specific performance of an agreement to purchase, the Lord Chancellor was of opinion that the persons entitled to the purchase money subject to debts, legacies, and other charges, were not necessary parties to the suit. Davis *v* Cripps, 2 Y. and C., N. S. 434, is also an authority in favour of the plaintiffs upon this point; to which may be added the case of Holt *v.* Bryant, decided in this Court by the late Chief Justice, and the cases there cited of Adams *v.* St. Ledger, 1 B. and Beat. 182; and Franco *v.* Franco, 3 Ves. 76. The only object in making the widow a party in the present case, would be to protect her interests and render the defendants secure in transferring the property; but the property when transferred will be subject to all her rights in respect of it, and to the transfer itself it is perfectly unnecessary for the security of the trustees that she should be a party. In Saville *v.* Tancred, 1 Ves. 101, a bill being filed for re-delivery of some jewels, it was objected that the representatives of the owner, the Duke of Devonshire, were not brought before the Court; but the Lord Chancellor overruled the objection, observing that the title of the Duke's representative would remain the same against the persons to whom they were delivered. So here, when the property is conveyed, in whatever character the plaintiffs may take, the rights of the widow will attach upon it, and be equally available to her against the plaintiffs, whether they hold as devisees or executors. For the purposes of the argument, I have been assuming the property to be realty, but I have already said, that I think it may be treated as personalty. On the whole, therefore, I shall have no difficulty in decreeing a conveyance to the executors, when the cause comes on for further directions.

The remaining objections to the decree are, that the plaintiffs have shown no interest in the subject matter of the suit, and have failed in proof of their title to maintain it. As to the first objection, it was said that the conveyance of the 5th January, 1843, from Collins to Hart, was inoperative for the purpose of passing any interest in the trust property now asked to be conveyed, the whole having been previously conveyed away to the respective trustees, under the previous deeds of October, 1841, and January, 1842. But on looking to these last mentioned deeds, and to the deed of dissolution of co-partnership between Collins and the testator, I am of opinion that they alone disclose a sufficient interest in the representatives of the latter to maintain this suit, and that they need not for that purpose resort at all to the conveyance in question. By the deeds of October, 1841, Collins conveys and assigns the whole of his real and personal property upon trust substantially to satisfy the claims on the Woodstock Mills co-partnership; the trustees being directed, if not able to pay ten shillings in the pound at the expiration of a twelvemonth from the date of the indenture, to sell and convert the whole into money—and pay the creditors rateably with the proceeds. In the latter event, the residue is not specifically appropriated; but in another part of the deed, providing for the entire payment of the creditors out of the profits of the business, the residue, after such payment, is to be held "unto and to the use of them the said John Gunn Collins and William Hart, according to their several amounts advanced by them in the said partnership, in accordance to their respective shares therein." Now this alone is a sufficient trust to entitle the executors of Mr. Hart to call upon the trustees for an account. But their right does not rest here—the deed of dissolution vests the whole of the partnership property, for a valuable consideration in the testator, and his representatives therefore stand, as regards the trustees, in the place of Collins himself, who, as it seems to me, by directing an absolute sale of the property, converted it into personalty for the use of the partnership. The only interest reserved to him was a proportion of his partnership share, and this by the deed of dissolution, became vested in the testator on the 5th January, 1843. Nothing therefore seems to me more clear than the title of Mr. Hart's executors to maintain this suit, and the only question then to be determined is, whether the present plaintiffs have made out their title to that character.

There can be no doubt that a plaintiff must in every case prove his title, and when he fails at the hearing to prove the very fact on which the foundation of that title rests, the bill will be dismissed, as in Holden *v.* Hearn, 1 Beavan, 445. It is equally clear that that title must be shown in the bill, or it will be liable to demurrer, as in the cases cited at the bar, of Humphreys *v.* Ingledon, 1 P. Wms. 752, and Turton *v.* Flower, 3 P. Wms. 370. Now as to the case of executors (which is the character necessary to be made out by the plaintiffs here) it is unnecessary either at law or in equity that all who sue or bring actions in that character should have proved the will—Brookes *v.* Stroud, 1 Salk. 3, Webster *v.* Spencer, 3 B. and Ald. 362; for as was said by Bayley J. in the latter case, "an executor derives title not from the probate but from the will, and a probate granted to one executor enures to the benefit of all." In equity a bill may be filed before probate, but in that case there must be an allegation in the bill of proof in a proper Ecclesiastical Court, and then probate may be given in evidence at the hearing, although bearing date subsequent to the filing of the bill. The authorities on this point are collected in 1 Danl. Ch. Pr. 420, *et seq.*: to which may be added, the case of Cashell *v.* Kelly, 2 Drury and Warren, 182. That was a bill brought by the assignee of an insolvent, and the objection was that he had no interest in the suit, the deed of assignment to him not having been executed until December, 1841, whilst the suit had been instituted in 1839. But it was answered that "the title of the plaintiff accrued on his appointment as assignee, and, as in the case of an executor, where the probate, when obtained, gives a title by relation back to the time of the testator's death. The assignment in that case had relation back, and the interest of the assignee was by an analogous rule to be deemed as of the date of the assignment to the provisional assignee." Sir Edward Sugden, who decided the case, was of that opinion, and upheld the bill. In the present case, I am not called upon to determine whether the title of the plaintiff has been insufficiently alleged—for that should have been the subject of demurrer — but whether it has been sufficiently proved. Now what are the facts? The plaintiffs allege that on the 22nd June, 1843, the testator died, having made his will appointing the plaintiffs executors thereof; that T. F. Hart, Hodge, and Jollie, proved the said will in the proper Ecclesiastical Court, and have thereby become and are now the legal personal representatives of the said testator; but William Hamilton Hart has not joined in such proof, nor has ever in any manner acted in the trusts of the said will." That is the allegation—the proof at the hearing was of a probate taken out in this colony by William Hamilton Hart, and of probate taken out in England by the three other executors. It was contended for the defendants that the allegation of probate in the bill was founded on this latter probate, which being of no validity here, the plaintiffs had failed in making out their case, and could not take advantage of the colonial probate in consequence of a different one having been set up by the bill, especially as the party taking out the colonial probate had disclaimed all connexion with the will. It must be admitted that the probate taken out in England gave the plaintiffs no title to sue here, and that if in their bill they had set forth such a probate, as the ground of their title, a demurrer would have lain. But not having done so, why may they not apply to the general allegation in the bill, any proof of which they can avail themselves at the hearing according to the practice of the Court—if they have not *stated a bad title*, why are they to be precluded from *proving a good one?* It is not necessary that they should state in what Court they have obtained probate—but if they state a wrong Court they are exposed to a demurrer. But no such statement, it is admitted, appears here, and to say that the allegation of probate in the bill must be taken to mean probate in England, because such a probate has been in fact proved, is to assume that the thing proved is the thing alleged—in other words, to make the plaintiffs say what they have not said; to determine, in short, the statement according to the proof, instead of the proof according to the statement. I think then the plaintiffs here may support the statement in their bill by other evidence than that of the English probate, and that their character of executors being admitted, all I have to require at the hearing, is such proof of probate as will, in fact, entitle them all to sue. For this purpose I may disregard the form of the allegations altogether, such form being required only for the purpose of obviating a demurrer. The case then lies in a nut-shell, for here is a probate by Mr. W. Hart, of which the executors may avail themselves, for whether they have proved or not, all executors may be, and notwithstanding the dictum of the Vice-Chancellor in 1 Sim. p. 5, it would seem, *ought to be*, parties as well in equity as at law.—Williams on Ex. vol. 2, p. 1358.

But it was said Mr. Hamilton Hart did not sue in the character of executor, and therefore no title could accrue to the other executors through anything done by him. But I see nothing in the bill inconsistent with his suing in that character—and certainly nothing inconsistent with his supporting that character at the hearing. He says he has not acted, but he neither disclaims nor renounces; nor is his character changed any more than that of the other plaintiffs, as regards the defendant, by having taken out probate and claiming the benefit of it, on his and their behalf, at the hearing. The defendants complained of being taken by surprise, by proof of one probate instead of another, and that by the probate proved by the three executors not having been truly stated in the bill they have been deprived of the opportunity of a demurrer. But of what advantage would have been a demurrer; the plaintiffs would have amended, and the parties would have stood precisely in the same relative position to each other as they do now. The plaintiffs have assumed no character at the hearing that they had not on the filing of the bill—for they derive their right to sue *from the will*, the probate being only a means of authenticating their title. If the probate were not as stated in the bill, the defendants might have taken advantage of the fact by plea, as was done in Simons *v.* Melman, 2 Sim. 241. Not having done this, they have no right to complain, and to give effect to the objection now, would only be a denial of justice to the plaintiffs without any beneficial result to the defendants: for I confess my inability to discover how they can possibly be injured by the upholding of this bill in its present shape, or benefited by its dismissal. I must decree, therefore, the account and conveyance as prayed.

MILLER AND ANOTHER *v.* MARSHALL.

Mr. BROADHURST moved, upon the usual affidavit, for an attachment against the above defendant for want of avower. Motion granted.

CAMPBELL AND ANOTHER *v.* ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND OTHERS.

This was a bill by the elders of the Presbyterian congregation attached to the Scots Church on Church-hill, to have the mortgage executed by some of the defendants (Dr Lang and others) to William Macpherson, the Collector of Internal Revenue, delivered up to be cancelled, on the ground that the parties signing it as trustees for the above congregation had no legal authority to execute such a conveyance.

Messrs. DONNELLY and WINDEYER appeared for the plaintiffs; and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and Mr. BROADHURST for the defence. After the plaintiffs' counsel had closed their case, the Court adjourned till to-morrow, when the defence will be gone into.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of John Jones, a third meeting: E. S. Hill, £230; the estate of Hughes and Hosking, £897 16s. 2d.; the Commercial Bank, £110 15s.; the Union Bank, £9741 4s. 7d.

In the estate of Rowley and Hunt, a second meeting: Westmore and Way, £75 19s. 10d.; R. Campbell, junior, £21 12s. 6d.; A. Sillitoe, £614 14s. 6d.

There are no meetings fixed for to-day.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Thomas Henry Hart, a single meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

John Adams Walpole, a single meeting, at eleven.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner.

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.		When Applications is to be made	
John Murray	Oct.	21.	Dec.	5
James Hassall	Oct.	29.	Dec.	5
Thomas Averst	Oct.	29.	Dec.	5
John Wisdom	Oct.	29.	Dec.	5
Willoughby Beadman	Oct.	14.	Dec.	12
W. B. Parker	Oct.	23.	Dec.	12
Chas. L. D. Fattorini	Nov.	4.	Dec.	12
Edmund Lockyer	Nov.	4.	Dec.	12
Thos. R. Johnson	Nov.	4.	Dec.	12
Roger Murphy	Nov.	5.	Dec.	12
William Henry Moore	Nov.	8.	Dec.	12
Charles Coxen	Nov.	11.	Dec.	12
Josiah West	Nov.	9.	Dec.	19
George Anthony Kemp	Nov.	13.	Dec.	19
Edward Bayley	Nov.	18.	Dec.	19
Casper Marks	Nov.	11.	Dec.	26
John Nichol	Nov.	25.	Dec.	26
Joseph Popplewell	Nov.	11.	Jan.	2
James Aylward	Nov.	25.	Jan.	2
Stephen Lambton	Nov.	15.	Jan.	9
Richard A. Wiseman	Nov.	28.	Jan.	9
James Marshall	Nov.	28.	Jan.	9
Joseph Taylor	Nov.	28.	Jan.	9

The Supreme Court will sit to-day, at eleven o'clock, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, to dispose of such insolvency business as may be brought before it.

TRANSFER DAY.—Yesterday, a meeting of the magistrates was appointed to be held at the Police Office, at twelve o'clock, to consider applications under the Licensing Act; but as the Mayor has not yet been sworn in, he declined presiding at it. Mr. Windeyer therefore adjourned the meeting till next Tuesday.

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Robert Venour Dulhunty, Esq., of Claremont, to be a magistrate of the territory and its dependencies.

CURROWAN.—A site has been fixed upon for a village at Currowan, County of St. Vincent, on the River Clyde; a copy of the approved plan may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, or at the Police Office, Broulee.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—The Commissioners will investigate such unsettled claims as are still before them, on Monday, the 16th December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

GRAIN.—The following is a statement of the various descriptions of grain held by Government, on 1st December, 1844:—Wheat, 39,014 bushels; maize, 6640 bushels.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The ten pound sittings of this Court commenced for December on Monday last, with a list of three hundred and forty cases, and adjourned last night at five o'clock till ten to-day, when No. 250 will be the first case called on.

SALE OF NEWLANDS, PARRAMATTA.—Mr. Stubbs claims attention to his sale this day, at the mart, at twelve o'clock, which hour will determine the lucky purchaser of fifteen lots in the town of Parramatta, being all that favourite portion of the celebrated Newlands Estate, so well known for valuable building property, with all their sufficiencies of width and depth each for garden and ornamental pleasure grounds.—*Communicated.*

THE "ATLAS."—We omitted yesterday to notice the first appearance of our long-talked of contemporary, the *Atlas*, upon which, according to report, "all the talent" of the colony is to be employed. The first number displays a want of a controlling hand to mix up the various ingredients into an homogeneous mass, which will probably be avoided in future numbers. The first three articles have more resemblance to essays upon the subjects they refer to, than to articles in the same number of the same newspaper. There is evidently a great deal of ability employed upon the *Atlas*, which if it do not degenerate into pure radicalism, will become a very useful journal.

PRICE OF WHEAT.—The government of Van Diemen's Land had accepted tenders for twenty-one thousand bushels of wheat, at one-sixteenth of a penny less than four shillings a bushel.

ERRATA.—An error occurs in the concluding part of the second paragraph of Mr. Dillon's letter in yesterday's *Herald*; the passage should read thus: "As I also submitted, it (what was said by the mate as in the name of the captain) was part of the *res gesta*; this, (producing the mate) was, I maintained, the duty of the defendant;" also, the word "overlook" should be "overlooking."

MONEY TO BE HAD.—An advertisement appears in the *Times*, of August 5, that Joseph, John, and George Marinoh, and Elizabeth Holmes, supposed to be in New South Wales, are requested to apply for legacies of £115 each left them by their father.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANDREW.—On Friday evening upwards of sixty respectable Scotchmen, inhabitants of Sydney, met in Gray's "Light House" Tavern, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets, where they sat down to a substantial dinner, in commemoration of their national saint. Mr. G. Wilkie, of the London Tavern, did the duties of chairman; the usual toasts were proposed and responded to, and the greatest harmony prevailed till between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, when the party separated till another return of the last of November.

STORE ROBBERY.—About five o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. Weekes, of the firm of Holdsworth and Weekes, Pitt-street North, secured the premises in the usual way; about nine o'clock on Monday morning, on going to the premises, Mr. Weekes discovered that the store-door, leading to the counting-room, had been forced open, and a large iron safe, containing about £20 in bank notes, besides a number of bills, promissory notes, the title deeds of sundry properties, and two gold and two silver watches, had been carried away, and an attempt made to burn some other papers on the premises. On information being given to Inspector Pearce, of the Sydney Police, he made some enquiries of two men who had been occasionally employed as servants on the premises, when their answers were so contradictory that he took them into custody. They were brought before Alderman Macdermott yesterday; but as no direct evidence could be brought against them they were both discharged.

WATCH STEALING.—Between nine and twelve o'clock on Friday last, a parlour window in the residence of Mrs. G. R. Nichols was left incautiously open, by which some person gained admission, and carried off a silver watch of Geneva manufacture.

COMMITTALS.—Thomas Galliott was yesterday committed to take his trial for beating his wife, in order to punish her for drinking and making away with his household property. The Bench left it to the choice of the defendant to make an arrangement for the support of the complainant previous to a decision being pronounced; but he refused to make any offer of arrangement, in consequence of which a decision was pressed for.—Elizabeth Downs was also committed for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from a drunken washerwoman, whom she met in Prince-street on Monday evening.

CHARGE OF STEALING A HORSE AND DRAY.—Thomas Stone, publican, of the Dove Inn, on the Liverpool Road, was brought before the Police Court, yesterday, charged, by two sawyers, named Davis and Fuller, residing at the Punchbowl, on the same road, with stealing a horse and dray, their property. On the case being gone into, it appeared that some time ago Fuller had purchased the horse and dray from Stone, and gave him in payment an order on the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson for the price agreed on, payable two months after date: after the time had expired, the order was presented for payment, when Mr. Wilkinson stated that he had no funds. It was afterwards arranged that if Stone gave Fuller back the order, that the horse and dray would be given up to him, Stone had accordingly applied several times to Fuller, who had always evaded giving up either the horse or the dray. Stone having met Davison with the horse and another dray, took his horse and left the dray on the roadside. The order being produced in Court, was handed over to Fuller, and Stone was authorised to retain the horse, and apply anew to the Court about the dray.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales, which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. STUBBS.—At the Mart, at 12 o'clock, a 60t acre Farm, at Campbelltown, with four-roomed Cottage, the pleasure yacht *Quiz*, Allotments on the Newlands Estate, Parramatta.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Rosewood Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, Porter, Butter.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Dry Goods.

MR. W. H. CHAPMAN.—On the Flour Company's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Potatoes; and at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stanhope Gigs.

MR. J. K. HAYDON.—At his Rooms, this Evening, Flutes, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. T. M. STOMAN.—At Read's Inn, Bathurst, December 11, Horse Stock, Gig, Harness, &c.

THE WOLLONGONG PACKET.

PEDLAR, having undergone a complete re-fit, will resume her regular weekly trip, on Friday next, the 6th instant, at three o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, at Jaques's Wharf. 7558

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE packet Schooner MARY ANN having arrived, will leave the Union Wharf TO-MORROW EVENING, at Six o'clock For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to WILLIAM DALTON, Prince-street

December 4. 7554

TO SAIL THIS AFTERNOON.

FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE first-class packet-brig LOUISA, 182 tons, J. C. Tucker, Commander, will leave the Wharf and proceed to sea this afternoon. Passengers are requested to be on board by three o'clock, and all goods must be alongside before twelve.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.

Wednesday, December 4. 7540

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

THE Packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth*, A. Devlin; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will sail on Friday next, the 6th instant. Apply on board, at Kellick's Wharf; or to

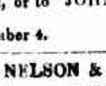
7528 SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE Packet Schooner WAVE, T. Birkenshaw, clears at the Custom House this morning. For passage only, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Union Wharf; or, to

7524 SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

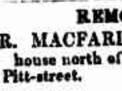
FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND NELSON.



THE STAR OF CHINA, 112 Tons register, T. Tinley, master, will be despatched for the above ports on Wednesday, the 11th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to JOHN GIBLETT, 292, Pitt-street.

December 4. 7537

FOR NELSON & PORT NICHOLSON.



THE FINE SCHOONER LADY LEIGH, Captain David Reid, will sail in a few days. Apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to J. B. METCALFE.

December 3. 7526

REMOVAL.

DR. MACFARLANE to the fourth house north of his late residence. 55, Pitt-street. 7531

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS, AUCKLAND, AND TAHITI,

To sail on the 6th instant,

THE FINE SCHOONER *Countess of Wilton*, 145 tons register, George Bowles, commander, has room only for a few tons of light freight. Apply on board; or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

December 4. 7515

UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Instalment of One Pound per Share of the capital Stock of the Union Assurance Company of Sydney, will be paid to the Proprietors, upon application to Mr. Thomas Brown, at the office of Messrs. Brown and Co., No. 472, George-street.

Sydney, December 3. 7529

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Perceiving in your paper of the 25th ult. a letter, signed by a publican named Jenkin Coles, who keeps the St. Patrick's Inn, on the Brickfield-hill, which my friends and acquaintances consider may appear somewhat detrimental to my character, to persons who are not acquainted with that of my antagonist, I respectfully request you will be pleased to insert this as a reply thereto.

I am called by the said Coles a *prizefight-r*; which in the real meaning of the appellation I deny, as it is well known I was in the first instance *led into* in place of being *trained to* the ring.

I was learned my trade, as a tanner and currier, by Mr. John Mowatt Wright, of Parramatta, and since that period I have been employed by various persons, whose testimonials of good character I can produce if required, which I am confident would show me in a much better position in that point than perhaps even Coles himself would appear if his history was traced as many years back as mine; and although the character of a prizefighter may be, in such a person's opinion, derogatory, yet, if he ever read history, he will find authentically recorded that in England *Royalty*, and the highest of the *nobility* and *gentry*, were the greatest patrons of such men as Gully, Jackson, &c., &c., who have been received as *gentlemen* in much higher circles than in my humble opinion Jenkins ever saw; as a proof of which the former, John Gulley, Esq., is now, and has been for many years, a member of the British Senate.

What I swore to at the Police office was undeniably and strictly correct, which I shall fully and substantially prove by fresh evidence before the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, as recommended by the Worshipful the Bench of Magistrates; and although I may not get back my money from Coles, yet I shall have the satisfaction of showing to the world at large the peculiar manner I was *decoyed* into his house, where I never was nor ever knew him, before the evening I unfortunately entered it.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE ✕ HUFF.

December 1. 7525

TO THE MERCHANTS AND OIL SHIPPERS OF SYDNEY.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs leave to announce, for general information, that he left England at the suggestion of Messrs. Deacon and Wilson, Oil Coopers, &c., Dock Head, in 1832, and at their instance obtained letters of recommendation from the firms of Messrs. John Gore and Co., 16, Lawrence Pountney Lane, and Messrs. Buckles, Baxter, and Buckles, 23, Mark Lane, London, and was subsequently appointed by Mr. James Richardson, 72, Cornhill, to proceed to Sydney to succeed Mr. Thomas Smith, as Cooper; but on his arrival at Hobart Town, he was induced by his brother to remain there, and continued in Hobart Town four years and a half, and whilst there lost or mislaid the said letters of recommendation; but he can appeal to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed in fitting out vessels and shipping oil as to his competency.

The undersigned is induced to make this public statement, in consequence of reports having been circulated by interested parties to his prejudice.

LUKE MILWARD,
General Cooper,
Opposite the Old Treasury,
George-street.

N.B. Oil coopered and shipped for the London market. 7548

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE THREE-PENCE.

And to be had at the QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE, 91, York street, (three doors south from King-street), at Mr. JONES'S, Bookseller, Brickfield Hill, and of the various Vendors throughout the Colony.

WALL'S NEW SOUTH WALES ALMANAC, for 1845

CONTENTS.—Corrected Signals used at Port Jackson—Eclipses of the Sun and Moon visible in Australia—Governors of New South Wales from the establishment of the Colony, and duration of their Government—Police Office and Market Fees, Rules, Regulations, &c.—Calendar containing the Moon's age—rising and setting of the Sun, holidays, remarkable events, &c.—Table shewing the different Country Post Towns, distances from Sydney, and rates of Postage and Communication—Law Intelligence—Members of the City Council—Gardener's Table, &c., &c, &c. 7559

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE.

MR. SAMUEL DAVIES, elder son of the late James Davies, deceased, and administrator to his estate, begs most respectfully to inform the members of the Subscription Room, from whom his late father received so many acts of support and kindness during his lifetime, that he has determined to carry on the business of the Subscription Room in all its departments, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, as well as of the tavern and hotel; and he trusts, with numerous improvements, now in progress of fulfilment, with regard to the quantity, quality, and priority of information from every quarter of the world. To accomplish these objects no pains or expense will be spared: and Mr. Samuel Davies hopes, in consequence, that he will receive from the members of the Subscription Room some portion, at least, of that support which enabled his father to render it the centre of political and commercial intelligence.

Arrangements are in progress, and will speedily be completed, for placing in the hands of the members of the Subscription Room not only the earliest intelligence which may reach, Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Dover, &c., but also by Mr. Waghorn's express, whatever can be forwarded by him from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news are received by the morning and evening newspapers.

It is confidently hoped that attention to the interests and wishes of the manners of the Subscription Room will afford general satisfaction, and Mr. Samuel Davies begs further to state that for the accommodation of those who may honor him with their favours in the tavern and hotel department, or the North and South American Coffee House, he has laid in a complete wine stock of the most superb wines, spirits, malt and other liquors, which it is possible to procure and whhi cto he begs to call their attention

---

MACEDONIA CLOTHS.

10,000 YARDS of the above beautiful fabric, for summer coats and trousers, at 18d. per yard, 2½ yards being sufficient for a pair of trousers, amounts only to the price of one yard of tweed.

JONATHAN THORP AND CO.,
7552 Australian Fleece, 315, Pitt-street,

PUBLIC MEETING.

To sympathise with O'Connell and his imprisoned Friends.

AT a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney, and other Inhabitants of New South Wales, held in the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, the 27th of November, 1844, D. J. Tierney, Esq., M.D., in the chair—the following Address was unanimously agreed to:—

To O'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland, and his incarcerated Friends and Compatriots.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

We, Citizens of Sydney and inhabitants of New South Wales, with feelings the most intense and heartfelt, beg leave to approach you in your dungeon, to offer you the tribute of our deep sympathy for your unmerited sufferings, and for those injuries and insults heaped upon you by men who owe you the greatest obligations for your achievement of civil and religious equality, and for your successful efforts to preserve the peace of the Empire.

Hitherto you have been elevated in our estimation as the mighty victor in a bloodless conquest over ancient prejudices and unjust and cruel laws—the work of an age of darkness and delusion; a conquest unparalleled in its prominent feature—that it was the peaceful triumph of reason over brute force; now you stand endeared to us and consecrated in our affections as the Martyr of Liberty, immolated on the Altar of your country.

Venerated Martyr, we have viewed with intense and feverish anxiety and apprehension the whole of the proceedings against you in the late prosecutions, which appears to us a chain of legal blunders—of evasions, and even violations of constitutional law and right, studiously pointed against you by a party determined, it would appear, to crush "*per fas aut nefas*," the MAN, and in him the voice which demanded in *tones of thunder* justice for his country, and declared that her wrongs and oppressions should cease.

Great and Good Man, if the universal voice expressive of the respect and reverence of the virtuous and the good of every race and nation can afford any addition to that "sunshine of the breast," you must feel in the consciousness of having, during a long life, exerted the energies of a mighty mind in the amelioration of the lot of your fellow-men, of every nation, colour, and clime, and in the prosecution of a war against the enemies of mankind, whether the aggrieved were Catholics, Dissenters, Israelites, or Africans—you possess it in a manner more ample than has fallen to the lot of the distinguished among men.

Sir, we feel that any form of words would be inadequate either to express our admiration of your merits, we therefore conclude by imploring Him, who is the friend of the oppressed, to cheer the gloom of your dungeon by the infused gift of that peace of mind, which the good alone can feel, and to restore you in health and in renewed energy and vigour to liberty, and to your glorious toils in the cause of your afflicted country.

And you, gentlemen, coadjutors in the inestimable labours of your great leader, and companions in his chains, we honour and respect you as the young hope of your country—we have admired your talents, your zeal, your patriotism; we respect your generous devotion to your long mis-ruled country; we condole with you in your sufferings, while we almost envy you the happiness you enjoy, in sharing the martyrdom and victories of O'Connell. For while his immortal name will survive, yours will

"Pursue the triumph and partake the gale."

Accept then, gentlemen, our condolence, our sympathy, and our respect; and be assured that your release from incarceration, and return to the midst of that people you have loved so well, will be hailed by us with a pleasure, second only to that we shall feel at the liberation of the LIBERATOR himself, the friend of mankind, the great and good O'CONNELL.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
D. J. TIERNEY, M.D.,
7567 Chairman.

AT a Meeting of the Australian Repeal Association, held on Monday, the 25th of November, at Mr. R. Collen's large Rooms, the following address was unanimously adopted:—

Address of the Loyal Australian Repeal Association, to DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., and his Fellow-Martyrs.

REVERED AND ILLUSTRIOUS LIBERATOR,—

We, the Members of the Loyal Australian Repeal Association, participating in the swelling indignation that rages from shore to shore in Ireland, beg to approach you with all the affectionate sympathy and ardent love of children for a martyred father, and at this distant part of the earth, to declare that we regard your incarceration as an insult to the Catholic religion and an outrage to the national feeling.

Illustrious Sir! you found your native land as a captive in chains; the religion of your forefathers proscribed; the priests of the altar hunted as beasts of chase, and a price put upon their heads, as upon those of wolves; and to heighten the iniquity, the brand of inferiority stamped upon the people. Providence bestowed on you a brilliant intellect, a comprehensive mind, incomparable perseverance, and superhuman eloquence. You told the people their rights; you originated and organized the system of peaceful and constitutional agitation; you showed the road to victory; and Wellington (renegade Irishman), that conquered at Waterloo, *trembled* and *fell* before the thunder of your eloquence. Ireland became free, and the Catholics were emancipated. You entered the House of Commons, the friend of liberty in every clime. Political enemies had to acknowledge your advocacy and your services in their *distress*. You scourged the tyrant; you exposed and overturned the plausible theories of *corrupt Ministers*. The eyes of Europe were upon you, and all the nations of the earth, (save a tyrant oligarchy) do homage to the splendour of your character.

Chieftain of Peace!!! the blood boils in our veins, when we consider your great and long services, confined neither to class, creed, or country! your extraordinary sacrifices, and your present position in a *common dungeon cell!* Still, from the bars of your prison, you preach *peace, tranquillity*, and *perseverance*. Peace and tranquillity, no doubt, you will have, and a greater miracle you never wrought, than to preserve the peace of Ireland, and save the country from the horrors of civil war, under such provocation. Our contributions will continue; but owing to the very great distress prevalent throughout the Colony, and the impossibility of collecting money from the interior, they are not of such an amount as we would wish. Still, they will indicate the feelings of a very respectable portion of the Irishmen, many Australians, and a few friends of liberty, from other countries, now resident in Sydney. We regret that we cannot include all Irishmen in Sydney—but no. Alas! here are to be found, as well as in Ireland, the *despised and degraded* beings, who call themselves Irishmen, and who would fain raise themselves to offices of distinction through the agency of Irishmen, who will not contribute one shilling to aid in effecting the *independence* of the land that gave them birth, or in bursting her chains asunder; but who would in our estimation, leave her to *everlasting bondage*, in consideration of the personal *offices* and *paltry honours* to be conferred by a Colonial Governor. Alas! for the O'Briens, the Grattans, the Ffrenches of our father land—how sadly do we feel their want at this important juncture, when either the *independence* or the *eternal slavery* of the land that gave majority of us birth, is at stake. Still will we not despond; our determination shall grow stronger, never to *yield*, never to *compromise*, till we see you walk forth from the *dungeon cell* to the portals of the Irish House of Commons, there to proclaim Ireland to be *one of the nations of the earth.*

To you, illustrious Patriots, and happy companions of the Liberator's captivity, we tender our acknowledgements for your services, and our admiration for your unflinching patriotism. On each and all we invoke the choicest blessings of Heaven to descend. You are guilty of no crime, and your names will go down with imperishable lustre to posterity for wearing the crown of martyrdom, because you laboured to secure to your native land the protecting influence of a *Domestic Parliament.*

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
EDWARD M'ENCROE,
7568 Chairman.

MERCHANDISE.

ON SALE, at the General Wholesale and Retail Stores of the undersigned:
7000 lbs. black tea, in packages, at 1s. per lb.
4000 lbs. congou and souchong
3000 lbs. hysonskin, ex late arrivals
Sugar, coffee, rice, soda, starch, blue, mustard, salad oil, Liverpool salt, prime Irish pork, colonial flour (first and second quality), ship and cabin biscuit, White's Edinburgh tobacco pipes, branded "Aldis," American tobacco, No. 4 cigars, hemp woolpacks, 9 and 10 lbs., three-bushel sacks, canvas, Nos. 1 to 6, Europe rope, with other articles to be named in future advertisements.

Open from nine to six o'clock; terms, cash.

A liberal allowance made to Storekeepers and others in the trade.

GEORGE SMALL,
7538 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

PORT PHILLIP POTATOES.

FOR SALE, ex *Mariner*, lying at Wilson's Wharf, forty tons Potatoes, grown from *Brown's River seed*, in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY FORD.

Wilson's Wharf, December 3. 7526

DERWENT POTATOES.

JUST LANDED, ex *LOUISA*, and of superior quality at £2 10s. per ton.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
Queen-street.

December 3. 7539

PATENT WEIGHING MACHINE, WITH WEIGHTS, COMPLETE.

FOR SALE, a large and handsome patent weighing machine, with weights, complete, capable of weighing half a ton at a draft, and considered by competent judges to be the best in Sydney. Well suited for a merchant's store or auctioneer's room.

No. 610,
George-street, facing Essex-street. 7555

CEDAR in log and boards, Deals of all sizes, Hardwood, Shingles, Laths and Fencing Stuff, of superior quality, and at extremely low prices.

BEST SCREENED NEWCASTLE COAL,

At 18s. 8d. per 28 bushels, delivered.

JOHN MORRIS.

The old established Coal and Timber Yard, Market Wharf, December 3.

N. B.—Shipping supplied on the shortest notice. 7519

WOOLSORTING.

THE Merchants and Settlers are informed that the undersigned continues to class and repack Wools into the same packages for the English market at one farthing per pound, or into new packs at a halfpenny per pound. Damaged wool made merchantable at one farthing per pound in addition to the above; and, if preferred, skin-wool, pieces, unwashed, or damaged, taken in payment at the market value.

Cash advances made, on receipt of the wool, at the exchange of the day, and sales or purchases effected.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

☞ Office in Bligh-street; Stores at Miller's Point.

Wools intended for sale will be received free of store-rent, to enable the buyers thoroughly to examine them, which cannot be done on the road—and the Settlers will obtain a better price, if of good description. 7545

NOTICE

MR. WILLIAM COCHRANE, late in the employ of David Jones and Co., is particularly requested to call upon Joseph Scott, tobacconist, King-street West.

December 3. 7517

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to contradict a rumour that he has a wife and family in Poland; any person who will give information of the parties who propagated such a base falsehood, will be rewarded for their trouble.

7516 A. GOLAY, Redfern Estate.

CAUTION---ABSCONDED.

THE undermentioned having absconded from their employers. Any person or persons engaging, or in any way harbouring them after this notice, will be proceeded against as the law in such cases directs

WILLIAM TEE, free by servitude, per *Norfolk* 5, 1837.

JOHN RYAN, free by servitude, per *Medina*, 1838.

SARAH, HIS WIFE, free by servitude, per *Sir Charles Forbes*,

MICHAEL DOWER, a free Immigrant, per ship *Woodbridge*,

Warrants for the apprehension of these respective parties are issued.

(To be continued.)

J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
General Agency Office,
7550 Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, £100, on a mortgage on Freehold Property, for which ten per cent. will be given. Apply to Mr. James Wood, corner of Park and Pitt streets. 7553

TO CAPITALISTS AND VINE GROWERS.

A GENTLEMAN long a resident in Italy and the South of France whose profession and taste led him to the study of chemistry, will undertake to make Champagne in ONE SEASON from colonial grapes, and Brandy equal to the finest French. He wishes to meet with a person of moderate capital to join him in these manufactures. Apply (post-paid) to A. T., Post-office, Maitland.

N.B. The advertiser is patentee of a valuable distilling machine. 7531

WANTED, two or three assistants to the Millinery business; they must be capable of making drawn bonnets. Apply to Mrs. Perkins, 467, George-street. 7544

WANTED, six able seamen for the barque *Chance*, to proceed to Port Stephens this afternoon. Apply at 10 o'clock A.M., to Captain Roxby, at the Counting-house of

J. B. METCALFE.

December 4. 7541

WANTED for a Sheep Station, in the vicinity of Braidwood, three (3) good Shepherds. Apply to

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
7522 66, Hunter-street.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, well versed in accounts, a situation as Clerk or Storekeeper, &c.; the most unexceptionable references can be given. Address A., *Herald* Office. 7532

AS WET NURSE,

A RESPECTABLE young Married Woman, having lost her infant, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Wet Nurse. Respectable references can be given. Apply, if by letter, post paid, to J. Tilley, 175, Brickfield Hill, George-street, Sydney. 7530

WANTED,

EMPLOYMENT for a Youth about fourteen years of age; can write a good hand, and has a good knowledge of accounts. A note addressed to T. H., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 7520

A YOUNG MAN, lately a Resident in New Zealand, where he has been employed as a Surveyor for nearly the last three years, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Surveyor's Office, or as a Clerk in a Merchant's Warehouse. Salary would not at first be so much an object with the advertiser as present employment. Apply for address at the *Herald* Office. 7537

TWENTY POUNDS will be given to any Gentleman who will procure for the advertiser a permanent situation in any of the Government or other offices. The most satisfactory references will be given as to character and ability, and the strictest secrecy relied on. Address H. M. T., *Herald* Office.

Sydney, December 4. 7566

TO LET.

EXCELLENT stores and office, lately occupied by Mr. James Roberts, Auctioneer and General Agent. For further particulars apply at the Royal Hotel. 7542

ELIZABETH-STREET.

TO be LET, on the 1st January next, that excellent Family Residence, No. 101, Elizabeth-street, a few doors from Bathurst-street, at present in the occupation of J. G. Richardson, Esq., containing nine rooms, two detached kitchens, with rooms above, stable, coach-house, pump, &c. Apply to Thomas Willford, Esq., Thurnby Lodge, Newtown. 7532

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO LET, about three miles and a half from Sydney, on the Parramatta Road, nearly opposite the Old Bay Horse, Petersham Cottage, with twenty-one acres of cleared land. The premises, which have undergone a thorough repair, comprise a dwelling house, with spacious cellars, a four-stalled stable, hay lofts, harness rooms, carriage-house, kitchen, bake-house, servant's room, and other out-offices. To a respectable tenant the whole would be let for £45 per annum, or at a less rent for a term of years. Apply to

MR. GOODALL,
7543 Surveyor, King-street East.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

Two very handsome pedestal sideboards
Elegant French polished four-post bedsteads
Sideboard, tables, cheffoniers, wardrobes, &c.
Loo, Pembroke, D, dressing, and other tables
Wash-hand stands, chests of drawers
Cane-seated and other chairs
Two very convenient office desks
One large kitchen dresser

ALSO,

Kitchen utensils, carpeting, table lamps, pictures, china, glassware, &c.

Terms, Cash. 7484

NEW ZEALAND.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND THOMAS FRASER, WHALERS, NEW ZEALAND.

By order of Clark Irving, Esq., Official Assignee.

MR. R. FAWCETT will Sell by Auction, at his Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

ON THURSDAY, 5TH DECEMBER,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

55 Ewes, 33 Wethers, 2 Cows } At present on the Island of Mana, Cook's Straits, New Zealand.

ALSO,

All the effects of whatever description, whether of whaling gear, oil, bills, book debts, &c., in the above estate.

Terms Cash. 7501

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PHILIP SOLOMON.

BY ORDER OF CLARK IRVING, ESQ., OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 5TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

All the EFFECTS of the above-named insolvent, comprising, amongst others—
One trunk ladies' white and coloured satin, ditto satinet dresses, shawls and parasols; also, a quantity of silk dresses
One trunk men's and women's silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery; baby linen, and fancy silk dresses
One trunk men's wearing apparel
One case bed and table linen, under clothing, window curtains, &c.
A large quantity of jewellery, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's gold chains, seals, ear-rings, rings, lockets, bells and coral, &c.

ALSO,

Everything requisite for a homeward voyage.

Terms—Cash. 7503

STANHOPE GIGS.

THIS DAY.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street,

THIS DAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

One Stanhope gig, nearly new
One ditto
One ditto.

Terms at sale. 7562

POTATOES.

THIS DAY, AT TEN O'CLOCK.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, on the Flour Company's Wharf,

THIS DAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
At ten o'clock,

Twenty tons Van Diemen's Land potatoes, ex *Jane and Emma*, without reserve.

Terms at sale. 7561

IRISH AND HAMBRO' BEEF, PORK, PICKLES, BLUE, HATS, IRON POTS, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will Sell by Auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

Four tierces Hambro' beef
Three ditto Irish
Twelve ditto maize fed pork
Eight ditto American ditto
One cask suet, (for ship's use)
Ten cases (quarts) pickles
One ditto thumb blue, 112 lbs.
Eight ditto ditto, in cakes, 28 lbs. each
One case tarpaulin hats
A quantity of iron pots, with and without handles, various sizes
Five boxes black lead
Sixty handspikes
One Norfolk Island drip stone, with frame complete.

ALSO,

A quantity of Furniture, comprising—
Two sideboards
One ditto (London)
Horsehair and cane-seated chairs
Pembroke tables, two fenders
Chest drawers, cheffioneers
Two easy chairs
Pair claret jugs, lamp, &c.
One very fine weather glass.

Terms at sale. 7560

SELECT LIBRARY, BY AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,
At Seven o'clock, P.M.,

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF STATIONERY, WRITING DESKS, &C., &C.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, on

FRIDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER,
At Seven o'clock, P.M.

A select Library of Ancient and Modern BOOKS,

In various departments of literature, amongst which will be found copies of the following, viz.:

Howell's State Trials, from the earliest period to 1783, continued by Cobbett; Index by Jardine, 34 vols. royal 8vo, uncut, new, in boards.
Crabb's Historical and Techonological Dictionary, 4 vols. 4to, cloth.
Edgeworth's (Miss) Novels and Tales, 18 vols. cloth.
Byron's Works, Life by Moore, illustrated by Westall and Finden, 17 vols, half bound Russia, richly gilt, best edition.
Encyclopædia Britannicæ, Supplement by Bishop Gleig, hundreds of plates, 20 vols. 4to, calf, with an oak box lined with iron.
Lodge's Portraits of illustrious personages of Great Britain, early impressions, 12 vols, royal 8vo, cloth, uncut.
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, 6 vols, royal 8vo, cloth.
Standard Novels, cloth.
Wright's Life and Campaigns of Wellington, portraits and plates, 4 vols. 8vo, cloth.
Platonis Opera cura Bekker, 11 vols. 8vo, Valpy's edition.
The Waverley Novels, illustrated, beautiful impressions, 2 vols. royal 8vo, in rich binding.
The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, ditto ditto
The Drawing Room Scrap Book, 4to, ditto, ditto
Life and Times of George the Third, 2 vols. 8vo.
Life and Times of William the Fourth, 2 vols. 8vo, plates.
Life and Times of Louis Philippe, ditto
Brenton's Naval History, 2 vols., 8vo, ditto and maps
Junius, plates, by Bocquet, Sherwood's 4to edition, very scarce
Professor Lizar's Anatomical Plates of the Human Body, coloured from nature, folio, half-bound Russia
Turner's Chemistry, 8vo
President Edward's Works, 2 vols., royal 8vo
Hannah Moore's Works, 6 vols., 12mo, boards
Milton's Works, 6 vols,, 12mo ditto
Cowper's Works, by Grimshawe, 6 vols, 12mo calf
Diary of a Late Physician, 3 vols., 12mo half Morocco
Johnson's Works, by Murphy, 12 vols., 12mo boards
Shakspeare, Morocco, &c.
Campbell's Poems, rich, in Morocco, gilt leaf
Kirk White's Remains, ditto

AFTER WHICH,

An Invoice of Stationery, &c., consisting of—writing, printing, and wrapping papers, rosewood and mahogany desks, cash-boxes, work-boxes, tea caddies, wax, India-rubber, &c.,

Terms—Cash.

Orders left by gentlemen who cannot be present will be punctually attended to. The large rooms in which the LITERARY SALES will in future be held are completely ventilated, and fitted up with every comfort.

Private gentlemen, trustees, and the bookselling trade, will find Mr. Chapman's Book and Stationery Sales an excellent medium for the disposal of libraries, small collections of books, works of art, and articles of vertu.

City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street. 7368

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,

FOR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS, AND CLEAR THE STORES OF OVERTIME GOODS—TO PAY STORE-RENT AND OTHER CHARGES DUE THEREON.

By order of Mr. HENRY FISHER, lessee of Unwin's Bonded Stores.

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS has been honoured with instructions to sell, by Public Auction, in the Yard of Unwin's Bonded Stores, at the rear of the Custom House, on

THURSDAY, 5TH DECEMBER,
Sale to commence positively at Ten o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING

OVERTIME GOODS IN BOND, SOLD TO PAY STORE-RENT AND OTHER CHARGES:

K&Co. 97-100, 199-207	9 Kegs tobacco, ex *Tybee*, warehoused by Kenworthy and Co., 8 July, 1839
JLF	11 Hogsheads brandy, ex *Sydney*, warehoused by J. L. Frew, 5 October, 1840
WA	17 Hogsheads E.I.Rum, ex *Porter*, warehoused by W Abercrombie, 25 October, 1841
DG&Co. 6, 8—10, 16, 18, 19	7 Cases Kyongee cigars ex *Psyche*, warehoused by W. Dawes and Co., 30 December, 1835
Ditto ditto	Several cases cut tobacco
P&Co. 2, 3	2 Cases snuff, ex *Henry Graham*, warehoused by Paul and Co., 9th April, 1836.
CM, 64	1 Keg tobacco, ex *Tybee*, warehoused by C. Millett, 8th October, 1836.
AD,	50 Boxes imitation Manila cigars, ex *Lady Wellington*, warehoused by A. Devlin, 22nd June, 1838.
TG,	62 Boxes imitation Manila cigars, ex *Abercrombie*, warehoused by T. Gore and Co., 5th November, 1838.
A & S L 1, 2, 4, 7, 8,	5 Cases cigars, ex *Henry Freeling*, warehoused by A. & S. Lyons, 16th August, 1839.
H & H	11 Cases cigars, ex *Argyle*, from Calcutta, warehoused by Hughes and Hosking.
JT,	21 Tierces tobacco, ex *William*, warehoused by J. Thorn, 5th February, 1840.
WD conjoined, 10.	1 Tierce tobacco, ex *Meanwell*, warehoused by W. Drake. 3rd February, 1840.
RC, 19.	1 Tierce tobacco, ex *Meanwell*, warehoused by R. Campbell, 3rd February, 1840.
RC, 27.	1 Tierce tobacco, ex *Meanwell*, warehoused by R. Campbell, 5th February, 1840.
A & S L	34 Barrels Hambro' pork, ex *Champion*, from London, warehoused by A. and S. Lyons, in May, 1841.

ALSO,

FOR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

Quantity damaged tea
12 fine old cheeses, in lead
200 mutton hams
15 tons potatoes
5 kegs colonial tobacco
150 bushels malt
150 bags bran, about 450 bushels
500 bushels maize
50 casks superior pale ale, 3½ dozen each
30 casks superior London ale (Boyne's), 4 dozen each
15 hogsheads London stout
10 cases 3 dozen each, claret
20 cases, 3 dozen each, very superior London-bottled gold-coloured sherry
20 hogsheads strong E. I. rum, 23 O.P., ex ——
3 hogsheads brandy, ex *Arun*
50 cases cherry brandy, 1 dozen each, ex *Marquis Bute*
38 half-cases gin, ex *Calypso*. } IN BOND.

☞ The whole of the above goods will be put up in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, and must be disposed of previous to the sale of the

ROSE AND CROWN INN,

Argyle-street, facing the Stores and Custom House.

TERMS, CASH. 7556

FLUTES! WATCHES! JEWELLERY!

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 78, King street,

THIS EVENING,

Without the least reserve,

A large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, consisting in part of—
One DIAMOND BROOCH
Fifteen DIAMOND RINGS
Several gold rings
Three gold watches
Five gold watch-guards
One gold neck-chain
Two first-rate silver-keyed flutes
One splendid accordion
And a variety of sundries.

TERMS—CASH. 7549

DERWENT POTATOES,

Ex CAROLINE.

MR. J. K. HEYDON will Sell by Auction,

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5,

At Eleven o'clock, at Webb's Stores, Union Wharf, Sussex-street,

About thirty tons best Brown's River Potatoes, in lots to suit purchasers. 7518

TO SHOPKEEPERS, DEALERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 4TH DECEMBER, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THIS DAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

The following assortment of Dry Goods, just landed, ex late arrivals:—
One case fine chintz muslin dresses
One case white reel cotton, 100 and 200 yards
One bale bleached linen dowlas
One ditto brown linen duck
One ditto bleached canvas
One case men's brown cotton half hose
One ditto ditto blue marled ditto ditto
One ditto assorted linen threads
Two ditto gentlemen's boots and shoes
One ditto printed 8-4 mousseline delaine shawls
One bale white shirting
One ditto white counterpanes, assorted sizes
One ditto coloured ditto and quilts
One case men's fine black stuff hats
Two ditto light union plate and small pattern prints
One ditto black silk bandannas
One ditto light fancy prints
One ditto 6-4 cambric muslins
One trunk children's leather shoes
Two cases regatta shirts
Three hundred pair moleskin trousers

Terms at sale. 7546

FIRST-RATE GRAND PIANOFORTE

Thursday, 5th Dec., at 11.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on

THURSDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

A handsome Rosewood Grand Pianoforte, by a first-rate maker, belonging to a gentleman leaving this colony, and represented to be one of the best instruments in the colony.

Terms at sale. 7547

UNRESERVED SALE.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, CRUMB-CLOTHS, HUCKABACKS, HARNESS SHAWLS, BEAVER HATS, MOLESKIN TROUSERS, HOSIERY, &C., &C.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Four cases linen dask tablecloths and napkins, assorted sizes
One case linen atlas ditto ditto, 4 ells x 6 ells to 4 ells x 10 ells
One case coloured worsted table covers
One bale crumb-cloths
One bale huckaback
Two cases fine harness shawls
One case bleached heavy military drill
One case black and drab superfine beaver hats
One case silk umbrellas
One case cotton ditto
Six cases reel cotton, 100 dozen each
Two trunks white moleskin trousers
One case gambroon shooting coats
One case gambroon trousers and Persian cloth jackets
One case women's white stays
Two cases men's slop boots
Nine cases palm-leaf hats
One case men's and women's cotton hose.

Terms at sale. 7563

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894 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, WITH STATION,

FOR UNRESERVED SALE BY

MR. MORT,

At his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER,
At 12 o'clock, precisely,

THE following parcel of fine-woolled sheep, together with the right to the run, on which they are now depasturing, and consisting of—

314 Ewes now lambing (lambs given in)
280 Maiden ewes
300 Wethers

894 Head, besides the lambs

The above are really well-bred sheep, the wool of the present season having realised the highest market rates.

THE STATION

Has upon it huts, yards, &c., and every requisite convenience, and its capabilities are ample for double the number of sheep. The distance from Sydney is not more than 120 miles.

Terms at sale—no reserve. 7564

1392 WELL-BRED SHEEP, WITH EXCELLENT STATION.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER,
At twelve precisely,

1392 fine woolled sheep, consisting of the following ages and sexes, viz.:

572 maiden ewes
177 ewes, 2 to 3 years
643 wethers

1392 head

together with the right to the run on which they are now depasturing.

THE STATION

is only 140 miles distant from Sydney, and 20 miles from Bathurst (no small consideration in the carriage of supplies), and will carry at least twice the quantity of sheep now upon it.

It is situate on the banks of the river, and enjoys a never-failing and abundant supply of water, not only for the wants of the sheep but for the purposes of washing and getting up the wool in the very first condition. There is an excellent hut, yards, &c., and upwards of 14 acres are under cultivation, planted with potatoes, wheat, &c.

THE SMALL CAPITALIST, OR NEW BEGINNER, SHOULD LOOK WELL TO THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

Terms at sale.—No reserve. 7565

HIGHFLYER.

TO BE SOLD, THIS DAY, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney,

The celebrated racing gelding Highflyer, without reserve. 7527

TO BE LET OR SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE ARNPRIOR ESTATE, CONTAINING 2560 ACRES, WITH ITS NUMEROUS IMPROVEMENTS AT KURRUDUCBIDGEE, ON THE SHOALHAVEN RIVER.

BY MR. BLACKMAN, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

If not previously Let or Sold by Private Contract.

The Estate called ARNPRIOR, on the Shoalhaven River, in the county of Murray, containing 2560 acres of Land, with spacious and convenient dwelling-house, and domestic offices, and farm buildings of every description.

This valuable property adjoins the Township of Larbert, or Kurruduchidgee, and is admirably adapted for a first-rate Inn, being on the high road to Braidwood, Bungonia, Huskisson, Queanbean, Bungadore, Goulburn, &c., &c.

The greater part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage of the premises.

N.B.—For reference to plan, and further particulars, apply at the Office of Mr. Blackman, 469, George-street, Sydney. 7551

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

OF THE NEWLANDS' ESTATE,

FIFTEEN VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DEC., 1844,
Sale at twelve o'clock precisely,

ALL the above valuable allotments of land, adjoining the Town of Parramatta, as per plan, and particulars to be seen at the Mart, King-street.

LOTS 1 AND 2,

Formerly part of No. 25, with eighty-six feet frontage, each in a private street, communicating with Macarthur-street one hundred and twenty feet wide, by a depth of two hundred and twenty feet, more or less.

LOTS 3 AND 4.

Frontages of one hundred and nine feet six inches, each on Macarthur-street, by a depth of one hundred and seventy-two feet, more or less.

These allotments are enclosed within a substantial three-rail fence, and command a splendid view of the Town of Parramatta and adjacent country.

LOTS 1 AND 2,

Formerly No. 33, having each a frontage of seventy-two feet four inches on Thomas-street, by two hundred and forty-nine feet depth, more or less.

LOTS 3 AND 4,

Have each a frontage of eighty-three feet, on Macarthur street, by a depth of one hundred and forty-four and a half feet, more or less.

LOT 5.

Situated at the corner of Thomas and Macarthur streets, having a frontage of eighty-three feet on the latter, and one hundred and forty-four feet eight inches on the former, by a depth of one hundred and forty-four and a half feet, more or less.

These allotments are similarly situated to the above.

LOTS 1 AND 2,

(Part of original No. 44) have each a frontage of sixty-nine feet ten inches on New Zealand-street, by a depth of one hundred and forty feet, more or less.

LOTS 3 AND 4,

Each with a frontage on a street communicating with New Zealand-street, of one hundred and forty feet by sixty-nine feet ten inches depth, more or less.

LOTS 5 AND 6,

Have each a frontage on the

NAVIGABLE PART

of the Parramatta River of eighty feet, by a depth of upwards of three hundred feet, more or less.

N. B.—These six allotments are also enclosed within a three-railed fence,

OPPOSITE THE STEAMERS' WHARF,

and commanding a most magnificent and panoramic view of the interesting town of Parramatta and surrounding neighbourhood.

Proverbially this is the most valuable and important site of the township — hence Messrs. Byrnes, Payton, and many others, have fixed their original purchases here as possessions of "*great price.*"

Terms at sale. 7040

CAMPBELL'S WHARF, AT 11 O'CLOCK. } LARGE CEDAR LOGS, { BY MR. STUBBS, FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

LYING AT CAMPBELL'S WHARF.

WILL BE SOLD by public auction, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 6TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

(18) Eighteen large LOGS of CEDAR

The above will be put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms, Cash. 7535

TO CAB PROPRIETORS, LIVERY STABLE-KEEPERS, AND JOB-COACHMEN.

SATURDAY'S SALE.

BY MR. STUBBS.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Joseph Taylor—by order of the Official Assignee, under the Act Vic. 5, No. 17.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, under the above instructions, on

SATURDAY, THE 7TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock

The undermentioned Carriages—
Two London-built Cabriolets, C springs
One ditto Dennet, ditto
Three ditto Cab Phaetons, C and eliptic springs.

P. S.—The above Carriages are rather the worse for wear, but will suit the Hackney-coachmen well "at a price."

Cash 7536

FOR SALE.

420 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS.

Branded 3 on the thigh,

AND THE STATION, MOONBOOCA,

About 50 miles on the south of the Lachlan,

NEAR BLAND'S PLAINS.

MR. STUBBS,

(BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES,)

HAS received instructions to sell *peremptorily* by public auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract),

AT THE MART, KING-STREET,

ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF DEC., 1844,

Sale at twelve o'clock precisely,

The above very choice mixed herd of Cattle, described as follows:—

230 COWS and HEIFERS, two years and upwards, principally Cows
150 BULLOCKS and STEERS, from twelve months old to three years old
7 BULLS, two of which are by a first-rate imported Bull, and thirty twelve months old Heifers, in all about 420 HEAD, more or less

Calves of the present season given in

WITH THE STATION,

which is very capital, having abundance of water and pasture, with HUT and STOCK-YARD,

NEAR BLAND'S PLAINS,

SOUTHWARD OF THE LACHLAN.

☞ Irrespective of the known exclusiveness this locality pre-occupies as a splendid station, Mr. Stubbs will be glad to receive an offer from any party

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

having such corresponding references to show a purchaser as will really preclude all possibility of not coming to terms, should he be really in want of such a special lot of cattle and station 7530

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

FRENCH OUTRAGES IN TAHITI.

House of Commons, July 31.

Sir C. Napier, seeing the right hon. baronet the First Lord of the Treasury in his place, begged to ask him a question of some importance to the character and honour of the British nation. Though he had given no notice to the right honorable baronet of his intention to do so, he hoped that no objection would be raised on that ground to his question. He wished to ask whether it was true, as had been reported, that the British consul had been arrested by the French authorities at Tahiti, in the person of an Englishman bearing the name of Pritchard? Whether it was true that the lights of Englishmen resident at Tahiti were compulsorily extinguished by the French at an early hour of the evening, and whether the French had erected fortifications in the harbour of Tahiti? Whether, in consequence of those proceedings, Queen Pomare had taken refuge on board an English vessel? Whether there was any British force stationed at Tahiti, and if so, what was its nature and amount? (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Peel said,—Sir, although the hon. and gallant member gave me no notice of the questions which he has just put to me, I had already received an intimation from two other hon. members, namely, the hon. member for Evesham and the hon. member for Dorset, that it was their intention to make some allusion to the subject of the hon. and gallant officer's inquiry in the course of this evening; but as the hon. and gallant officer has now the precedence of those hon. members, I trust I shall be excused by them if I take this opportunity of anticipating their questions by answering him. (Hear, hear). I shall, in doing so, limit myself to a reply to the facts which I conceive to be of chief importance, namely, as to the arrest of Mr. Pritchard by the French authorities of Tahiti. I, therefore, beg to state that Her Majesty's Government has received accounts from Tahiti, presuming on the accuracy of which, I do not hesitate to say that a gross outrage, accompanied by a gross indignity, has been committed upon this country in the person of its officer. (Hear, hear.) These accounts only reached us last Monday; but Her Majesty's Government took immediate measures for vindicating the honour of the country, and it has since been ascertained that this outrage was committed by persons in temporary authority at Tahiti. (Hear, hear). Having ascertained this fact upon the authority of the French Government, I must presume that immediate steps will be taken by that Government to make that ample reparation which this country is entitled to demand. (Loud cheers.)

Sir C. Napier said, that the right hon. baronet had not answered the question which he had put relative to the force which this country had at Tahiti, and also with respect to the fortifications erected by the French in the harbour of that island.

Sir R. Peel said, that he had given all the explanation relative to this subject which he felt to be necessary for him to do.

THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF TAHITI.

House of Lords, August 1.

The Marquis of Clanricade said, he had given notice of his intention to ask a question relative to the extraordinary proceedings that had lately taken place in one of the South Sea Islands, when a British subject was seized and confined; but in consequence of what had fallen from a right hon. gentleman in another place, that question had been rendered almost superfluous. Still as their lordships ought not to be dependent for information on such reports, and as the subject was certainly not unworthy of further notice, he would ask his noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether any reparation had been made for the outrages to which he had alluded; and, if not, whether any measures had been taken to obtain it?

The Earl of Aberdeen: It is undoubtedly true, that a gross outrage has been committed against the person of a British subject; indeed, so flagrant an outrage, that, if I had not received an authentic account of the transaction, it would have appeared to me almost incredible. (Hear, hear.) But I wish to state that this proceeding has taken place, not only without the possible knowledge, or instruction, or anticipation, of the French Government, but under a state of things which has been disavowed by them. (Hear, hear.) It will be recollected that, in the month of September last, the French authorities in the island of Tahiti dethroned the Queen, and took absolute possession of, and exercised the full rights of sovereignty over, that island. As soon as a representation on the subject was made by this country, the proceeding was promptly disavowed by the French Government, just about the time that the present transaction took place, in the month of March last. But during the intervening months, it is clear that a state of things existed that would account for certain acts which it would be impossible to anticipate under another and different state of things. Now, the gentleman to whom the noble marquis has referred—at the time when the French took actual possession of the island, and proceeded to exercise all the rights of sovereignty—that gentleman immediately hauled down his flag, and gave an official intimation or notice to the authorities that he was no longer Her Britannic Majesty's consul there—that the Queen having been dethroned, he had no longer any official character. So that, in point of fact, however unjust the proceedings might be which placed him under the necessity of abandoning his situation, he was not, at the time when the recent transactions occurred, occupying any, and was not recognised as occupying any official situation. Now, although the power which has been exercised, and the arbitrary and unprecedented proceedings that have taken place, could not be justified against any British subject, having an official character or not, still the circumstances under which the transaction took place must make some difference in the manner in which it is to be received. I said before that this proceeding had taken place without the slightest knowledge or encouragement of the French Government, and I have no doubt that they will regard it with as much concern as we do. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid, however, that the late transactions will prove a Godsend to the enemies of peace between the two countries, and I have no doubt that it will be turned to a good account in furthering their views; but I trust, and have every reason to believe, that by the exercise of a spirit of justice and moderation, it will lead to no serious consequences. (Hear, hear.) I have every reason to believe that the French Government will disapprove of such a transaction; and I must say, that not a moment was lost in making such representations to that Government as appeared to me to be suitable to the circumstances of the case. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Minto observed, that nothing could be more satisfactory than the noble earl's assurance on that point, which, indeed, he believed they were all prepared to expect, namely, that the acts of those officers were wholly unauthorized by the French Government, and were totally foreign to their wishes. It was impossible to imagine that a Government which had the same deep interest with ourselves in the preservation of peace should have lent its authority to an act so calculated to lead to its interruption. He was entirely satisfied, therefore, with all the noble earl had said as to the feeling of France; and he was satisfied, also, that the noble earl would be content with nothing less from France than the full atonement for the outrage, which it was the noble earl's duty to demand. There was one point, however, upon which he did desire some further information, namely, as to the means which had been taken by the Government to provide against the occurrence. Aware, as the Government were, of the violent nature of the proceedings of France at an earlier period, he should like to be assured that they had taken proper measures to maintain our naval force at Tahiti in such strength as was necessary to protect the honour and interests of the nation. He hoped he should not find that at the time these outrages occurred we were inadequately represented in the seas of the Pacific? (Hear, hear.) Formerly a proper force was maintained there. Was it true, he should be glad to learn, that latterly we had only one small ship of war at Tahiti, and that the Government had withdrawn the *Vindictive* without taking any measures to supply her place? (Hear.)

The Earl of Haddington replied, that at the time this proceeding took place, in March last, Tahiti was not, and indeed it never had been, devoid of the presence of a British ship of war. He was not able at the moment to give full information on the point, but his opinion was that last March there was present there a frigate of a minor cast. (A laugh.) He had not the least notions that these questions would be put. The *Vindictive* was out there formerly; she was succeeded by the *Dublin*, a large 50-gun ship. When the *Dublin* left everything was quiet, and she was succeeded by a frigate of a smaller size, whether it was the *Carysfort* or the *Talbot*, he could not at that moment recollect. Why the *Vindictive* was recalled was simply because her time for foreign service had expired. Captain Toup Nicolas had been ordered a considerable time since to return home; but he was kept on the station by the Admiral, entirely with the approbation of the home authorities. The *America* had since gone out to replace the *Vindictive*, and the *Collingwood* was just about to sail for the station with the flag of Admiral Sir George Seymour.

The Earl of Minto wished to know this,—was not the *Vindictive* removed from Tahiti by the order of the home Government? Was she not removed without any measures being taken to replace her? It was said that Queen Pomare sought refuge on board the *Basilisk*. Was that the "frigate of a smaller cast," to which allusion had been made? If so, she was "a frigate of a smaller cast" indeed.

The Earl of Haddington's impression was, that there was a larger vessel at Tahiti than the *Basilisk*. The *Basilisk* was only a ketch.

Lord Kinnaird felt entirely satisfied that the French Government never had sanctioned, and never could sanction what had taken place in Tahiti. He thought, however, that some blame attached to our Government for ever letting them take it under their "protection" at all. If there had been any sort of protectorate, it should have been a joint protectorate. He should be glad to know also if Queen Pomare had not been restored after the first outrage? If that were the case, Mr. Pritchard of course resumed his post as British Consul, and was British Consul when the last acts of violence took place.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that in dealing with occurrences at the antipodes, it was difficult to say precisely when or under what circumstances certain acts took place; but he believed that about the present time, and not before, Queen Pomare would be restored. It was in March last that the French Government repudiated the acts of their officers at Tahiti; and as he had just received accounts from Tahiti, dated in March, it was probable that about this time, and not before, the instructions of the French Government would reach its officers in the southern seas. Queen Pomare would then be immediately restored, not to all her rights, but to the same position in which she was placed under the former protectorate. With regard to the joint protectorate of which the noble lord spoke, he should know that offers of a protectorate of these islands had been on two or three different occasions offered to the British Government, and as invariably refused.

The Earl of Minto asked whether the French admiral had been recalled?

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that Admiral Dupetit Thouars had been recalled in March last, in consequence of his assumption of the sovereignty of the island. He had been succeeded by Admiral Hamelin, who was now, he believed, on his way out.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

(From the Times, August 5.)

We have received by our ordinary express the Paris papers of Friday, with a mass of foreign correspondence.

The affairs of Tahiti and of Morocco, the former particularly, occupy the columns of the whole of the Paris journals of Friday. The Tahiti question is, however, that upon which they bestow most attention, founding their observations on the intelligence and correspondence from that island, and our leading article upon it, published on Tuesday last, and which appear to have set the entire press in a fury of patriotic excitement and rancour. Even the *Journal des Débats*, always so well conducted, and generally so exceedingly correct and calm in its views and language, would seem carried away with its contemporaries of every shade of political opinion. Its article is as follows:—

"We publish in another column a long letter which *The Times* has received from an English officer who was in the roads of Tahiti when the events which it describes took place. We need not observe, that in this account the facts are necessarily represented in a very partial point of view, and *The Times* itself declares that it cannot adopt every sentiment to its rather excited correspondent. It is to be regretted that the English journal did not evince as much reserve as it announced, and that it should have commented on the correspondence in very indiscreet terms, to say no more. We shall also remark, that all the other English journals are silent to-day on that point. We know not how long that silence may last, but at all events we think that little will be gained by breaking it, for the conduct ascribed to the French authorities at Tahiti was perfectly justifiable, and is entirely conformable in principle with the rights of nations and international law. We say in principle, for with the imperfect information that has reached us, we cannot as yet know whether the French authorities have or not acted with too much precipitation in the exercise of their right. But the right in itself appears to us incontestible. The English journal founds all its reasoning on a palpable error. It argues on the hypothesis that the French commander acted in virtue of the right vested in him by the 'protectorate.' Now, at that period another right besides that of the protectorate existed in the Society Islands—namely, the right of possession, and the sovereignty of France. We stated yesterday, that at the moment those events occurred, Captain Bruat filled the functions, not of Royal Commissioner to the Queen of Tahiti, but of Governor of a French possession. The 'protectorate' already entitled him to the control of foreign relations; the sovereignty secured to him the right of internal police, the right of government. We admit as fully, and more so than any one, the quality of inviolability of foreign agents, but those agents ought to be the first to respect the laws of the country in which they reside. Supposing, then, that Mr. Pritchard had preserved his consular functions, we cannot, on that ground, concede him the right of shielding under his inviolable character intrigues and designs of insurrection against the local authorities. Besides, if we be rightly informed, and we have reason to believe we are, Mr. Pritchard no longer enjoyed at the time the quality of consul. After having protested, as he was fully justified in doing, against the establishment of the French sovereignty at Tahiti, he had resigned his functions, and ceased all official intercourse with the French authorities, Mr. Pritchard was then a mere foreign resident, amenable as such to the common law. He, no doubt, conceived that he would have, as a simple resident and a Methodist missionary, greater facility of organizing a regular resistance against the establishment of French domination. He has suffered the penalty of his indiscretion; it is unfortunate for him, but the conduct of the French was, nevertheless, perfectly legal. The possessions of the Queen of Tahiti were at that moment French possessions; the French commander exercised, until otherwise instructed, a right of sovereignty; and all the measures adopted by him for the internal government of the islands were the legitimate and natural consequences of their occupation. The English journals themselves acknowledge it implicitly when they endeavour to exculpate Mr. Pritchard from the malevolent intentions which, it appears, induced the adoption of coercive measures against him. Those are the facts which it is necessary to elucidate. The Minister for Foreign Affairs declared to-day from the tribune, that the Government had not yet received reports sufficiently complete to enable him to enter into any explanation on the subject. We do not pretend to know more than the Government. But, judging from his previous conduct, we cannot be easily persuaded that Mr. Pritchard remained inactive, and conducted himself with prudence. The severe orders enacted by the French authorities for the internal police of the island, clearly prove that a regular insurrection was in progress of organization against them. The letter of Queen Pomare, very lawfully seized by the French commander, and in which the Sovereign, provisionally deposed, promised her former subjects the assistance of Great Britain, sufficiently denotes its origin. The Queen of Tahiti has not learnt the Bible by inspiration, and it was not certainly of her own accord that she compared herself to Ezekiel. 'It is not necessary,' says the *Times*, 'to justify every act of our consul, Mr. Pritchard, whom we do not doubt to be an indiscreet, hot-headed man.' It is not our intention either to justify beforehand and without more ample information the conduct of the officer commanding at Tahiti during the temporary absence of Captain Bruat. He may possibly have acted with too much precipitation and vigour by arresting Mr. Pritchard, and placing him in solitary confinement. The order given by M. Bruat, on his return, to liberate the British ex-Consul, would seem to indicate it. But, once more, this is a question of fact that we cannot pre-judge. As respects the right, when once the facts are admitted, it is incontestable, and in England as well as France, there cannot be a doubt entertained on the subject. The English government, above all others, adopts the most rigorous measures when anything occurs to disturb the exercise of its sovereignty: this consideration induces us to believe that in all this affair there is nothing calculated to occasion any serious alarm."

The *National* says—

"It is still on facts related and disfigured by the English journals that we are obliged to reason. M. Guizot has refused to give the least explanation at the Luxemburgh, the official journals maintain silence, and it certainly would be of little consequence whether he thus despised the forms of representative government, but that at London our navy is grossly insulted; one of our superior officers is termed an assassin, all the insults formerly addressed to Admiral Dupetit Thouars are now levelled at M. Bruat and M. D'Aubigny. We might disdain this kind of polemic, but what France cannot disdain is, to prove to the world that she has right on her side; that our representatives in the Pacific Ocean have not violated any of the protective laws which maintain the relations between States; that if a Consul has been arrested, confined in prison, and then expelled, it was because he violated his duty, excited the passions of the natives, raised an insurrection, and compromised as much as in him lay the security of our establishments and the lives of our soldiers. We are morally certain that MM. Bruat and D'Aubigy have been forced by the most pressing necessity to adopt strong measures, and what we have learned by the English journals confirms us in our opinion. But the Government could alone dissipate the doubts of the ill-disposed by publishing an exact recital of facts which would place the conduct of their agents in its true light. But we ask *The Times* what is proved by the documents published by that journal? Queen Pomare first writes that the English are coming to her assistance, and during this time the natives, driven to insurrection, withdraw and take up arms. The insurgent chiefs are summoned to surrender, they refuse, and they are declared by a proclamation to be in full revolt, and are given eight days to return to a state of peace. What then happens? Their attitude becomes so menacing that M. D'Aubigny is obliged to proclaim a state of siege, and to adopt energetic measures for the defence of our establishment. Is that sufficient? No; for they proceeded to fire upon a sentinel, and it was only then that they laid their hands on the Consul. On the Consul! No, M. D'Aubigny did not consider him as such. It is 'a certain Pritchard' whom he terms him. He takes care to explain the cause of the measure by adding, 'It is because he was the sole mover and daily instigator of the disturbances committed by the inhabitants.' The character of a Consul is thus effaced. Pritchard rendered himself unworthy of it by his criminal proceedings. He had no longer to deal with the honourable representative of a nation, but with an audacious conspirator—a leader of rebels—who every day endeavoured to raise an insurrection against an inoffensive population, and who finished by effecting his object. These are the facts which appear in evidence from the documents which we have translated; and in presence of these official documents it may be permitted us to neglect the violent letter of the British officer who despatched them from Tahiti. Notwithstanding its reserve, the Tory journal expresses extreme indignation against the conduct of the French officers commanding at Tahiti. We publish the article, which is important as much on account of the influence which this journal enjoys, as on account of its connexion with Lord Aberdeen, whose policy it has always defended."

There is news from Morocco in the Paris papers of dates later than that published in *The Times* of Saturday. The *Siècle* states, however, that "the French squadron, under the Prince de Joinville, had sailed from Cadiz for Tangier, in order to take off by force the French Consul and all the French residents there, and convey them to Cadiz. This, the first operation which was likely to have taken place on the 24th of July, would have been the preliminary, and the proof of the decisive blows which the Prince was instructed and determined to strike."

Our Paris letters, however, inform us that "the Prince did actually on the 24th ult. bring away from Tangier the French Consul and twenty French civilians, and sailed again on the 26th. The Prince, before he left Paris, prepared for all events. He wrote to the commanders of the Swedish, Dutch, and Danish naval forces likely to be present at Tangier, and had secured, in advance, their acquiescence in all he should or shall do."

According to the *Messager*, the *ultimatum* of the Emperor was not expected by the Prince before the 26th or 27th ult.

The Three per Cents. closed on the Paris Bourse on Friday at 81f. 80c.; the Five per Cents., at 121f. 25c.; Orleans shares, at 977f. 50c.; Rouen, 982f. 50c.; Havre, 760f.; Avignon, 767f. 50c; Strasburg, 236f 75c.; Versailles (right bank), 380f.; Ditto (left bank), 237f. 50c.; Spanish Actives, 30½.

STATE OF TRADE.

(From the Times, August 15.)

(From the Leeds Intelligencer of Saturday.)

Leeds.—The demand for woollen goods of nearly all descriptions still continues brisk, and the transactions in the cloth-halls at Leeds since our last have been as extensive as the limited assortment of cloths brought to market would admit of. The principal demand seems to be for the middle and inferior qualities of cloths, yet there is a considerable improvement in the purchases of the finer woollen as compared with the transactions of this day twelve months.

Huddersfield.—There was a numerous attendance of merchants at this market on Tuesday, and almost every newly-manufactured article was readily bought up; and prices may be said to have advanced rather than to have remained firm. The wool market was correspondingly active, and prices firm. In finishing cloths there was a good business done; but the chief conversation in the warehouse referred to the sudden failure of a foreign merchant, whose credit was good up to the close of last week, but who had unexpectedly made an assignment on Saturday, his liabilities, it is said, exceeding £40,000.

Bradford.—We had a fair attendance of merchants at market on Thursday, who bought freely of worsted goods and other fabrics suitable for the autumn trade, for each of which, especially the former, the prices demanded were, if anything, more than equal to last week's rates. Yarns sold readily, and some buyers intimated their readiness to contract for future delivery at present rates—a circumstance that rather indicates the upward tendency of the market, and the prospect of a continued demand for goods. The wool-market, of course, shared the general activity, but as there was a large supply on hand, the staplers complained of the want of remunerating prices.

(From the Leicester Chronicle of Friday.)

Leicester.—Both in wools and yarns there is a decided firmness of price, the tendency being upwards. In the autumn home trade more is doing; and there is in general a full amount of employment throughout the trade.

WOOL MARKET.

(From the Times, August 15.)

Liverpool, Saturday.—There has been a fair amount of business done in foreign wools this week, and the general tone of the market is healthy. Prices are without alteration. Alpaca is rather more inquired for. There are no sales of any consequence to report. There has been but little doing in Scotch wools, and the trade seems unwilling to pay present rates.

Imports for the Week ending Aug. 3, 1844.

Foreign.		Scotch.	
	Bales.		Bags.
	2,084		588
Previously	25,017	Previously	6,723
Total	27,101	Total	7,271

Leeds, August 2.—Nearly all descriptions of foreign wool have been in fair request during the past week, at fully recent rates. There has been a considerable business done in combing and clothing wools, but the manufacturers buy very cautiously, and will not, at present, give prices in proportion to the cost of new wool in the country.

Huddersfield.—Tuesday, July 30: The amount of business transacted to-day has fallen short of the quantity gone through last Tuesday. This may be attributed in a great measure to the limited supply of goods in the market, consequent on the manufacturers being unable to produce a sufficiency, from the deficient supply of water in the river—an inconvenience that has been severely felt during the whole of this summer. The warehouses engaged in the home trade are generally buoyant with activity, as the buyers who have visited the town during the week have been numerous. The summer orders in most of the American houses are nearly executed, and less business in this department may be expected until the fall trade. The continental houses are more actively engaged, and on the whole, more business is doing than is usual at this season of the year.

Wakefield, Aug. 2.—We do not report any alteration in the trade this week; holders are firm in demanding the small advance to combing wools, which the consumers are yet unwilling to pay, consequently sales are but limited. Short wools continue to be ready of sale at full prices, and stocks at market small.

Hull, July 30.—The quantity of wool offered for sale was very small, and only about half of that pitched was sold, the sellers demanding a price which the buyers would not agree to. Prices were higher, varying from 28s. to 29s. per tod.

Imports of Wool.

Quantity of wool entered at Hull for home consumption during the week ending July 25:

From Hamburgh	656,221lbs.
Antwerp	3,500
Bremen	1,000
St. Petersburgh	35,000
Palermo	1,826
Total	697,547lbs.

State of Trade.—Manchester.—Our cloth market has been in a very excited state during the whole of the week, and an extensive business has been done in printing cloth of all widths and qualities, at prices equal to last week's quotations. Manufacturers are so bare of stock that merchants and printers are, in some instances, contracting for the next month at the present prices. The yarn market, although not quite so buoyant, is in a very healthy state. Domestic cloth is also in good demand at improved rates. The printers are very busy, and many that were forced to work only three days a week for want of water, are now enabled to work full time. The commercial news from China is anything but satisfactory. The news respecting goods from India is upon the whole good. Our prospects for the autumn are cheering. We have conversed with a gentleman whose business it is go through most of the corn-growing counties in England and Ireland, and he assures us, from his personal observation, that we have a prospect of having one of the most splendid harvests ever remembered, particularly for wheat. We cannot but suggest this as a favourable time to increase the wages of the hands that are badly paid. 27-inch 66's may be quoted at 5s. 6d. to 6s.; and 72's, at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10½d.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT OFF BRIGHTON.

(From the Times, July 22.)

The experiment illustrative of the powers of Captain Warner's invention, which we announced on Saturday morning as fixed for the afternoon of that day, was exhibited between five and six o'clock. The proposition which Captain Warner undertook to illustrate by the exhibition of this experiment was, that no ship could chase a vessel furnished with his implements of warfare, without herself being certainly destroyed. Whether these weapons were of a projectile, or any other specific nature, was not announced, so far as we could ascertain, by Captain Warner, though abundant were the conjectures hazarded upon the subject. The fact to be proved was, what we have above stated, but the mode of effecting that fact was kept a profound secret.

On the morning of Saturday, crowds of visitors from all parts of the county of Suffolk flocked into Brighton, and the first railway train brought down upwards of 500 passengers from London, a majority of whom were attracted to Brighton solely by a desire to witness the proposed exhibition of Captain Warner's much-discussed, but much-doubted powers. The experiment was originally appointed for Saturday, the 13th instant, but a gale of wind drove back the vessel to have been operated upon on her passage from London to Brighton. This delay, however, seems to have sharpened rather than destroyed curiosity, for the visitors on this second were much more numerous than on the former occasion. We think there must have been from 30,000 to 40,000 spectators to witness the scene. The ship to be operated upon was a stout barque of 300 tons measurement, but capable of carrying 450. She was a perfectly seaworthy ship, and generously presented to Captain Warner by Mr. Somes, the eminent shipowner, for the purpose of testing the powers of his alleged destructive invention. The Government had declined going to the expense estimated by Captain Warner as necessary for the exhibition of his power, but Mr. Somes was determined at his own cost to put an end, so far as he could, to the doubts whether the inventions in question were or were not of public importance. On Wednesday, the *John o' Gaunt* was towed past Brighton by the *Sir William Wallace*, a steam tug of 100-horse power, and came to an anchor in Shoreham Roads, to await her coming fate. On our arrival in Brighton on Saturday morning, we were informed that the experiment would come off between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, but on making subsequent enquiries at Captain Warner's Hotel, where we received most polite attention from Captain W. H. Henderson, R.N., C.B.; Captain Dickeson, R.N.; and Lord Viscount Ingestrie, we were apprised that the intended trial was postponed until between four and five o'clock, for the purpose of giving time for the attendance of Lord Haddington and Mr. Sidney Herbert, who had expressed a wish to be present.

Shortly before four o'clock we repaired to the platform of the battery, from the signal staff of which we had learned that a flag was to be hoisted by the command of Lord Ingestrie, and Captains Dickeson and Henderson, to indicate to Captain Warner when the ship, the subject of his operation, was to be destroyed. The reason of this arrangement was to remove any doubt as to the *bonâ fide* nature of Captain Warner's power of destroying a pursuing vessel without having any communication with that vessel at the moment of her destruction.

When we arrived at the battery, we found it occupied by a very numerous assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen, those of the naval and military professions being in a large majority. At this we cannot wonder, for if Captain Warner can effect a tithe of what he and his supporters profess, the revolution which the adoption of his project would effect in both our land and sea services would be great indeed.

The company, who generally expected the experiment to come off at 4 o'clock, waited very good-humouredly, and without evincing any tokens of impatience, until 5, when Lord Brougham, who had been manifestly chafing for some time, gave loud utterance to his expressions of displeasure and distrust of Captain Warner's intention to perform an experiment at all. In vain several of Captain Warner's friends reminded the noble and learned Lord of the many impediments which prevented a short-handed crew from getting a ship under-weigh with the despatch of a man-of-war's complement of hands. Lord Brougham looked through his telescope, and commented upon the tardy movement of the *John o' Gaunt's* crew in a manner which intimated that if he himself had been on board, matters would have gone on much more smoothly and swiftly. His learned and mercurial lordship lying prone upon the battery parapet, with a huge telescope resting upon his white hat, was not one of the last lenitives of the tedium of delay. At last, about a quarter to 5, the *John o' Gaunt* began visibly to move towards the destined spot of operations, abreast of the battery. She was towed by the *Sir William Wallace*, and attended by a small Shoreham steam-tug, the *Tees*, to take off the crew of the *John o' Gaunt* previous to her destruction, and to render other services. When the *John o' Gaunt* came abreast of the battery, being at a distance of about a mile and a-half from the shore, a Union Jack, the signal agreed upon, was hoisted on the flag-staff, to intimate to Captain Warner that he was now to destroy the ship in the wake of the *Sir William Wallace*, on board of which he himself was and his implements of destruction. A short delay took place, and the Union Jack on the steamer's mast, which it was arranged should be hauled down previous to the destruction of the pursuing ship, was rehoisted halfmast high, to indicate, as we understood, that some obstacle was in the way. We have been since informed that a cutter kept hovering in the *John o' Gaunt's* track, in a direction very dangerous to herself, and this prevented Captain Warner's immediate operations. At last the Union Jack was fairly lowered, the steamer's head was turned somewhat towards the shore, and the devoted *John o' Gaunt* followed in her wake. We may say without exaggeration, that the suspense of all present was painful, the silence was deep and unbroken. A smoke seemed suddenly to envelope the *John o' Gaunt*, her mainmast shot upward perpendicular from her deck, no noise save that of the rending of timbers was heard, and on the apparent smoke clearing away, the smitten ship heeled over to port and sank. We say apparent smoke, because we have since ascertained that what we, and a majority of those present, apprehended to be smoke, was in reality displaced water sent up in a huge column into the air. A similar phenomenon was reported to have been exhibited in an experiment performed by Captain Warner before Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge and others, in the year 1842. When the *John o' Gaunt* heeled over on her larboard side, we saw through a powerful telescope, and Captain Dickeson stated to us that he saw the same, through the main hatchway, the sea on the starboard side—a plain proof that the ship's starboard bilge was carried away. The decks, however, were not blown up, but remained entire when the ship sank—a clear proof that the force, whatever it was, and from whatever quarter it proceeded, was external, and not from within the cavity of the ship.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

When Captain Warner a few years ago announced that he could send a finest battle ship or a whole fleet to perdition in a moment, annihilate a castle, a fort, or a town, with equal ease and expedition, the public thought he was drawing the long bow. "*Mira fabulosis opera sunt,*" said they; but really this is too great a demand upon our credulity. Thereupon Captain Warner was compelled to make a demonstration of the destructive power of his "invisible shell," or bottled lightning; but his experiments being conducted before few witnesses, and though successful, somewhat involved in mystery, he found the public mind to a great extent inaccessible to conviction. Sir R. Peel, indeed, having witnessed the tearing to pieces of a strong boat filled with timber, at Wanstead, in the spring of 1842, went so far as to say that Captain Warner certainly did possess a fearful power of the easy and practicable applicability of which he required further proof. It will be recollected, that shortly after the present Premier came into office, a commission was appointed to investigate and report upon the merit of Captain Warner's discovery. That commission consisted originally of Admiral Sir Byam Martin, and Admiral Sir Edward Owen; but the latter being ordered to the Mediterranean, Sir H. Douglas was appointed in his stead. Some contrariety of opinion led to the retirement of both these commissioners, and they were succeeded by Colonel Chalmer and Captain Caffin. Meantime Captain Warner had urged upon the Government the purchase of his secret, and offered to exhibit its effects on a large scale, if the Government would defray the expense. He was then requested to send in an estimate of the expense, which he did; but the Government offered no more than one-fourth of the required sum, and the intended great demonstration was therefore not made. No more was heard of the matter, and people put down the "invisible shell" as being, without a doubt, an exploded affair, until the fact was reported that a London shipowner had presented Captain Warner with a large vessel, with a polite request that Captain Warner would do him the favour to blow her to atoms if he could.

It had been agreed between Lord Ingestrie and other officers and Captain Warner, that he should hoist a Union Jack at the mast-head of the steamer when he was ready to operate, and keep that signal flying until those on shore should hoist a Union Jack from the flag-staff on the battery at any time they chose to select, which would be replied to by Captain Warner hauling down his signal, and then immediately the operation would take place. The *Sir William Wallace* having let go the tow-ropes, returned abreast of the *John o' Gaunt* for a few moments, but for what purpose we could not discover; she then took up her position about a quarter of a mile a-head of the ship, while the *Tees* went rather further astern. Captain Warner's signal had been flying some time before it was answered from the battery, and then arose another delay in consequence of some adventurous persons in a small cutter, in spite of the presence of the *Tees*, and of two armed revenue cutters besides, to keep off intruders, going close alongside the ship. Captain Warner hauled the Union Jack half way down only until the cutter and its fool-hardy occupants were out of danger. The Union Jack was then hauled down entirely. Every one felt that the grand crisis was now arrived. Every eye was directed towards the scene of operation, and in less than five minutes afterwards the explosion took place. The instrument of destruction, whatever it was, seemed to strike the vessel midships, for from that point a huge column of water, in which was intermingled some of the shingle of which her ballast was composed, shot up perpendicularly into the air higher than her highest topmast; her mizen went by the board, her mainmast, a new one, was shot clean out of her like a rocket; she heeled over to port to an angle of 45 degrees, and her main hatchway being open, daylight was visible through her bottom timbers on her starboard side, and probably her larboard also, having been blown away, and she seemed to part asunder as she went down, leaving nothing perceptible but the top of her foremast. The time which passed from her being struck and her sinking could not have exceeded two minutes and a-half. Some few of the more enthusiastic spectators, chiefly professional men, raised a cheer, but with the mass all was mute astonishment. The eyes were rivetted on the last observable fragment of the large object that but the moment before floated gallantly on the waters "like a thing of life." The expressions on the countenances of the multitude generally seemed to say—What was it? An illusion? A dream? A magical trick? A work of destruction so sudden, so frightful, so stupendous, appeared impossible for a moment even to the thousands, and tens of thousands that witnessed it. It was like an awful mystery. There were none of the ordinary circumstances which accompany similar catastrophes. There was no smoke, there was no fire, there was no noise save the low groan of the rending timbers, the succeeding hush of the waters as they rolled over the instantaneous wreck, and then arose a melancholy feeling, for it was impossible to prevent the imagination depicting the terrific effects of such an explosion upon a peopled ship thus silently and suddenly perishing. To convey the effect in words is difficult—extremely difficult. Language is inadequate for this description. It cannot flow fast enough, and a single sentence is too long to tell the tale. It was like a dissolving view. At one instant you see the tall ship riding proudly on the waves; at the next she is enveloped in the elements of her perdition; another moment only, and her shattered limbs are engulfed in the deep!

Many a one loitered on the shore, pondering over a sight more wonderful than any they had beheld before, however strange. It was the only topic of conversation with high and low, gentle and rude. Several persons went off in boats to have a closer inspection of the grave of the luckless vessel. The boatmen picked up fragments of the *débris*, which they hawked about the town and sold as relics to the curious. During the night the greater portion of the wreck was carried away, and on the following morning nothing could be seen but the foremast standing a little above the water, the only monument of the lost ship. The depth of the water where she sunk was about thirty-five feet.

POOR LAWS—EMIGRATION.

(From the Times.)

Permanence is sure to try the strength of principles. There are many things which might have done once in a way, but won't stand the test of repetition. What would pass as an ebullition of feeling, an accident, or a temporary necessity, becomes intolerable by continuance. Particular acts admit of special pleas, but habits cannot escape moral condemnation. We feel ourselves inwardly committed to a certain order of things. We allow exceptions, but not a continual deviation such as would constitute another order of things. A system of mercy must not be supplanted by a reign of terror. Every prudent man considers, before he does anything, how far, and to how much, and how long, it commits him. If the act is likely to be only the first of a series—if the position is not merely for an hour, or a day, but for a life—if the tone must be sustained, then he is very backward to hamper himself with so long a resolve. He does not readily give up his existing state for another.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, sustaining as laboriously, if not quite so consistently, the tone of the first, exhibits with a more than tenfold effect how ill it becomes a nation to change its own character and attitude towards its own offspring. It may be expected now and then to repel unusual outbreaks of feeling, to chastise popular insolence, to stimulate idleness, to crush disorder; but, if a nation, it is still a parent, and cannot for ever frown upon its children. As a matter of constitution and habit, England is now always addressing itself to a supposed surplus population, whom, for more convenience sake, it further supposes to be idle and unprofitable. It is always showing them the door—warning them off its shores—displacing them on every pretence—cutting asunder every tie in the hope of a final separation,—always informing them, without the disguise of common civility, that their room is more desired than their company. This must be unnatural, and if any faith is to be put in nature, must be also impolitic. England, at least its present ruling powers, must have got hold of the wrong end of the matter.

The Anglo-Saxon race is naturally multiplying and spreading. It is always producing the physical materials of new empires, and is not less fertile in the virtues and capacities necessary to found and govern them. It yearly throws off swarms of men and families of heroes. The stimulus of enterprise is deep in its nature. Without an effort, it spans the world; and without that miserable foppery of ambition which wastes the energies of other nations, it quietly marks for its own the riches of every unoccupied shore. Its natural advantages develope and assist its tendency. Here, then, is such an opportunity of peaceful colonization as the world has not yet seen. The results must be great. We cannot help breaking our narrow limits and over-spreading the world. Of course there is no reason why so plain and necessary an obedience to the intentions of Providence should not be done gloriously and happily. But the fact is otherwise. We possess the very combination of circumstances which all ages have desired, and in one way or another we discover that to be a curse which they always imagined to be the greatest conceivable blessing.

In running through the above Report, to the chief contents of which we may possibly return, we find one page on the subject of emigration. It is a characteristic specimen of the way in which England treats her children, after she has turned them out of their cottages, their parishes, and has at last fairly shoved them to the coast, with nothing to fall back upon, and no alternative but to go towards, whithersoever that perilous road may chance to conduct them. The Commissioners state, that

"The re-establishment of the bounty on emigration to Sydney and Port Phillip in last autumn has been the means of facilitating the emigration of *poor persons* under our orders with a respect to a considerable number of *agricultural labourers; and many parishes have during the last quarter availed themselves of this opportunity of relieving themselves of some of their surplus population.*"

Alas for the poor "surplus population" of these great and wealthy realms! A few years since, during that great national distemper which was to be cured by drying up the source of national charity, "the surplus population" was in everybody's mouth. So emigration was the remedy. The suggestion had nothing to do with that adventurous spirit which led the heroes of the Trojan war to wander over the Mediterranean in quest of second homes, and which founded all the chief states of the old world; nothing to do with the schemes of a Columbus or a Raleigh. It was most to be found amongst well-favoured gentlemen, who had, either by inheritance or good management, stept into a good share of their country's good things. The talk came, not from leaders, but drivers of emigration;—from capitalists, not colonists. Wherever thirty or forty simple, though sturdy labourers, came in a body to the vestry with the modest demand for work; whenever the farmers complained to the steward, and the steward to the landlord, that the rates were getting up; whenever an unusual number of pheasants were missing, or a clearance for any reason seemed advisable, forthwith some grand parochial plan of emigration was set on foot. A score or two were forthwith committed to the tender mercies of agents, and carried to the port with so little idea of their destination, that we have known a whole body of colonists leaving Southampton under the impression that the island they saw at the mouth of that estuary was British America. Their sufferings on board, by famine, close packing, and cholera; their destruction by crazy vessels and ignorant captains; the destitute condition in which they were at last deposited on the bank,—all this we have often exposed. If things are conducted better now, we will confess a comfortable assurance that it is owing in a great measure to the care we have taken that such evils shall not foster and thrive in secrecy. But for us, too, we cannot help thinking ignorant crowds would still be trepanned by delusive, semi-official prospectuses and placards circulated through the parochial clergy and country postmasters, and poor girls of the tenderest years cast unprotected into certain contamination of penal settlements.

These things cannot be done now. But, so long as the Poor Law continues to ban the "surplus population" from our shores, there will still be a tendency to such summary methods, sure to break out without the check of public vigilance. Lower down in the page from which we have taken the above extract, we find that the commissioners, in compliance with certain economical and prudential suggestions, have resolved to leave to their fate "the poor persons" carried out under their orders, as soon as they are landed in the colony. That the employer will thank them, is very likely. Of course, he will be able to make better terms with starving men, and if they should happen to die of starvation before the bargain is made, it is clearly their own fault.

"We have seen reason to make one alteration in the terms upon which we sanction emigration out of the parochial funds to the Australian colonies. As it has been deemed improper, both to the emigrant and to the country to which he is to be removed, that he should be landed in a totally destitute condition, we have hitherto required, in all cases, that a sum of money should be provided, to be paid to the emigrant on landing, sufficient for his maintenance for a short time, until he may reasonably expect to find employment. It was represented to us in several quarters, that, in regard to the Australian colonies, the demand for labour was so great that the emigrants had usually offers of employment immediately on the arrival of the ship on the coast; that in such cases the knowledge of the right to the money on landing induced those emigrants who were sent out by parishes, to refuse eligible offers, and tended to embarrass the parties who were desirous of hiring them, at the same time that it created feelings of dissatisfaction on the part of those persons of the same class who, though not brought out at the cost of their parishes, were, nevertheless, bounty-passengers. After consulting the Emigration Commissioners upon the subject, we thought it right to withdraw that condition in respect of emigrants to those colonies, and have since issued our emigration orders in a new form, a copy of which will be found in appendix."

If the nation does sanction the practice of picking and sending out to those distant regions the very poorest creatures to be found in our burdened parishes—the poorest in mind, body, and estate—the merest surplusage after the supply of our own wants, without a farthing of their own, and without the wit to avail themselves of an "eligible offer," then we must say we do not think it very superfluous liberality to give them a few days' or a few weeks' rations on their landing, that they may have time to look about them, and not quite throw themselves away. In the very next paragraph the commissioners mention the fact of many labourers having been sent out by their Parishes to Canada without this assistance, and having in consequence suffered great hardship. In fact, it appears the poor wretches had immediately to beg their way into the interior. The commissioners admit themselves responsible for one case in which the emigrants suffered these privations, and defend themselves rather lamely on the ground that the terms of their orders were neglected by the parochial officers.

Extensive plans of pauper emigration are not much better than penal emigration. We HAVE NO RIGHT TO CAST OUR [illegible] EITHER [illegible] OR ON NAKED SHORES, EITHER OUR CRIME OR [illegible] POVERTY. This is not the way in which a great and wealthy people—a mother of nations, ought to colonize.

LEWES ASSIZES, March 20.

LENEUX v. BERKELEY.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a banker at Calais, to recover a sum of [illegible] and interest from the defendant, F. H. Berkeley, Esq., M.P. for Bristol, under rather singular circumstances.

Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Ogle were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Platt with Mr. Peacock were for the defendant.

It appeared from the statement of the learned counsel, and the evidence that was adduced, that in the year 1826, the defendant had an introduction to the plaintiff through Messrs. Drummond, who were the bankers of his mother the Countess Berkeley, and in consequence of that introduction various money transactions took place between them, cheques were drawn, bills discounted, &c., and at length there became a balance due to the plaintiff of upwards of two thousand pounds. Some negotiations took place respecting the payment, and it appeared that at length the defendant signed a document, by which he admitted that he owed the plaintiff the sum of [illegible] and that he was entitled to receive interest at the rate of nine per cent. upon that amount. [illegible] the plaintiff received a letter [illegible] which the defendant said he would not be hunted any longer by a parcel of blackguards, and he had therefore resolved to "remove his body" to another place. The defendant concluded this letter by subscribing himself "yours very sincerely," and the reading of the document occasioned a good deal of laughter. It was upon this bond or deed above referred to, that the present action was brought to recover [illegible] the principal but the interest at nine per cent., for a period of 18 years.

Witnesses were called to prove these facts, and one Mr. Coop, in answer to a question from Mr. Baron Alderson, said, that if parties chose to make an agreement to pay nine per cent., the law of France did not consider such a transaction illegal.

Mr. Platt made a very able address to the Jury on behalf of the defendant, and commented upon the very extraordinary character of the transaction, and the attempt, after 18 years, during which time there did not appear to have been any application or demand for the money, to enforce such a claim, and he said that the Statute of Limitations would have barred the plaintiff from enforcing the [illegible] but for his residing in a foreign country. He observed that it was impossible for any defendant to answer [illegible] claims of this description after such a period of time [illegible] had elapsed; and he called upon the Jury under these circumstances, to give a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Baron Alderson summed up the case.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £6040, that being the amount of the principal sum and the interest for 18 years at nine per cent.

The Free Church of Scotland.—The account given by Mr. Tweedie of the finances of the Free Church on Wednesday morning, beautifully illustrates the power of the voluntary principle. The Sustentation Fund has already produced about £70,000, and will afford £100 a-year to the 470 ministers who resigned their livings, as well as to 113 who have been ordained since the disruption. Besides this, £230,000 has been expended, or is now expending, in the building of churches, £50,000 has been subscribed for erecting schools, and £32,000 for missions. Adding what congregations have raised to supplement the salaries of their ministers, he calculated that nearly half a million had been contributed to the Free Church, and chiefly within the last six months. He estimates the adherents of the Free Church at a million, which, in our opinion, is much above the truth; but the more we reduce the numbers, the more we magnify their virtue. Were their churches once erected, it seems fair to infer, from what has been already done, that the annual expense of maintaining the ministry would cause no difficulty. We rejoice in the success which has crowned their gigantic efforts. It affords a bright example of what men who are thoroughly in earnest in any good cause can do for themselves, and shows how small the necessity is for remaining in connexion with corrupt establishments at the expense of conscience and character. The disruption is a lesson to priestridden Europe. The burning zeal it exhibits is a fine illustration of the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*. The surprise produced by the sacrifices which the retiring clergymen made in the first instance, will be deepened and increased by the sacrifices which the laity have made since. Facts so remarkable will travel far and wide, and startle men in many distant lands from the lethargy which makes them the ready dupes of spiritual tyranny.—*Scotsman.*

The French Navy.—The *Presse* gives the following account of the actual strength of the French navy:—"France possessed on January 1, according to official statements, 23 ships of the line and 29 frigates, besides 379 (1) 24ths of ships, and 277 24ths of frigates, on the stocks, without mentioning the vessels of inferior force, which, unfortunately for us, are too numerous. She has, in addition to these, 43 steamers—viz., 3 of 450-horse power, 1 of 320, 6 of 220, 21 of 160, 1 of 150, 3 of 120, 3 of 80, 3 of 60, and 2 of 30 horse power. But there must be taken into account the fact pointed out and demonstrated by the Prince de Joinville, that of these 43 steam ships, there are not more than 16 or 17 fit to go to sea at the first signal, and able to meet the attacks of an enemy. To complete this statement, it should be noted that there are 18 other steamers now being built, 18 transatlantic packets, and the 24 packets of from 220 to 250 horse power, employed in carrying the Levant, Alexandrian, Corsican, and English mails. It must, however, be remarked, that these last are not calculated to carry guns, and that it will cost much time and money to convert them into ships of war. But the maritime strength of a nation is not to be reckoned by the number of its ships of war alone—the commercial marine is also one of its principal elements. If it be wished, therefore, to attain an exact amount, the number of armed merchantmen must be brought into the account, and, above all, the number of sailers they employ. Now, France has about 6000 ships of burden. As to the sailors, the following is the result of the table annexed to the report lately made by M. Angeville, on the extraordinary credits for the navy:—The total of the men classed in this present year is 122,025. But this includes cabin-boys, novices, and men not in actual service. To find the number of men of from 18 to 50 years of age fit for service, and who can be relied upon in case of war, this total must be reduced one-half; whence it will appear that we have between 61,000 and 62,000 able seamen."—*Times, August 1.*

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